

MR. S. Y. TONG WIRES REFUSAL OF OFFICE IN TUAN'S CABINET

Sun Hung-yi and Wang Ta-hsien Are Associated With Him

'DUTY TO SERVE'

President Says Ex-Premier Created Situation; 'Must Respond to Call'

CANTON'S PLIGHT

Pressure to Remove Gen. Lung; Li Yuan-hung Said To Agree to It

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 6.—Wang Ta-hsien has declined to accept the appointment of Minister of Communications. Tong Shao-yi and Sun Hung-yi have again wired from Shanghai, refusing to accept office, saying that, when they associated themselves with the movement against Yuan, they had no idea to enter into office.

It is understood that, besides the Southern leaders in the Capital, President Li Yuan-hung has telegraphed to Tong Shao-yi and Sun Hung-yi urging them to come up to Peking to accept their appointments. It is stated that the President reminded Tong Shao-yi that he is not free to treat the call of the Government as if it addressed him as a private individual. He is summoned as a public man who has had not a little to do with the creation of the present situation and, therefore, it is his duty to respond to the call.

Kwangtung Situation Worse
The situation in Kwangtung, which appears to be daily growing worse, is causing the authorities considerable anxiety. A report from Swatow says that three large barges containing troops and guns have left for Canton.

It is feared that the present skirmishing between Lung Chi-kwang's and Li Lieh-chun's troops will develop into a serious struggle, unless a settlement is reached very soon. It is understood that Liang Chi-chiao has advised Premier Tuan Chi-jui to give Lung Chi-kwang another appointment, suggesting the Director-Generalship of Mining in Yunnan and Kwangsi, Lung Chi-kwang having large tin interests in the former province. Liang Chi-chiao further suggests the appointment of Lu Yung-ting as Chiangchun of Kwangtung.

The Peking Gazette states that Premier Tuan Chi-jui was received in audience yesterday by President Li Yuan-hung. It is believed that they both were agreed on the necessity of removing Lung Chi-kwang from the Governorship of Kwangtung and the appointment of Lu Yung-ting as his successor.

Another Month of Moratorium

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Peking, July 6.—The text of the new Russo-Japanese treaty will probably be published on the 8th inst. in Tokyo and Petrograd.

Chinese semi-official circles believe that the moratorium with regard to the notes issued by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications will not be abolished before a month.

Tang Hua-lung Coming Here

The Tsunhua Sinpao carried the following despatch under the date of July 5: Tang Hua-lung will leave Tientsin on July 6 for Shanghai to arrange about the affairs relating to the Parliament and to inform Tong Shao-yi, Chang Yao-tseng and Sun Hung-yi of the intentions of President Li Yuan-hung and Premier Tuan Chi-jui about the formation of the Cabinet and to ask them to come up to Peking immediately.

The Weather

Threats of thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 87.3 and the minimum 71.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 84.0 and 72.2.

LIANG SHIH-YI ADVISES SPIRIT OF MODERATION; TOLERANCE OF MILITARY

If Less Irritation Caused To Latter, Sees Early Solution of Breach

REVENUES ARE IN SIGHT

Judicious Collection Will Yield All Funds Required; Salt Gabelle is Example

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, July 6.—In an interview, Liang Shih-yi said: "Now that I have retired from official life for good, I prefer not to discuss political affairs. I may, however, tell you that I hope to reside in Hongkong permanently."

Questioned if he could say whether there was any probability of an early settlement of the party factions in China, Liang Shih-yi replied that, if a spirit of moderation could be made to prevail, if there be a little more give and take and less irritation to the military party, he sees no difficulty in the way of an early solution of the present breach between the North and South.

Asked his views regarding the financial situation, Mr. Liang replied that, if peace can be restored and the provinces once again become amenable to the Central Government, China's enormous resources, by a judicious system of collection, could be made to yield all the revenue required for administrative and public purposes, without overburdening the people with additional taxation. He pointed to the gigantic yield of the Salt Gabelle as an instance of what could be derived, even from the existing sources of revenue.

France Asks U.S. For G. \$100,000,000 Loan

Entente Bankers Are Organising Finance Corporation In New York

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 5.—It is stated in New York that a French loan for G. \$100,000,000 is being negotiated in the United States and also that a finance corporation is being organized by Entente banking interests in New York.

ASK MISS WU'S RELEASE

The National Women's Progressive Association has addressed a petition to President Li Yuan-hung asking the release of Miss Wu Mu-lang who was imprisoned by the late Yuan Shih-k'ai.

MEMORIAL TO YUAN IN U.S.

A Washington message states that Dr. Wellington Kuo, Chinese Minister to the United States, held a memorial service on June 27 in memory of Yuan Shih-k'ai, which was attended by President Wilson and the members of his administration.

EAST INDIES DEFENCE

Dutch Bill Provides For Fast Cruiser And Three Submarines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

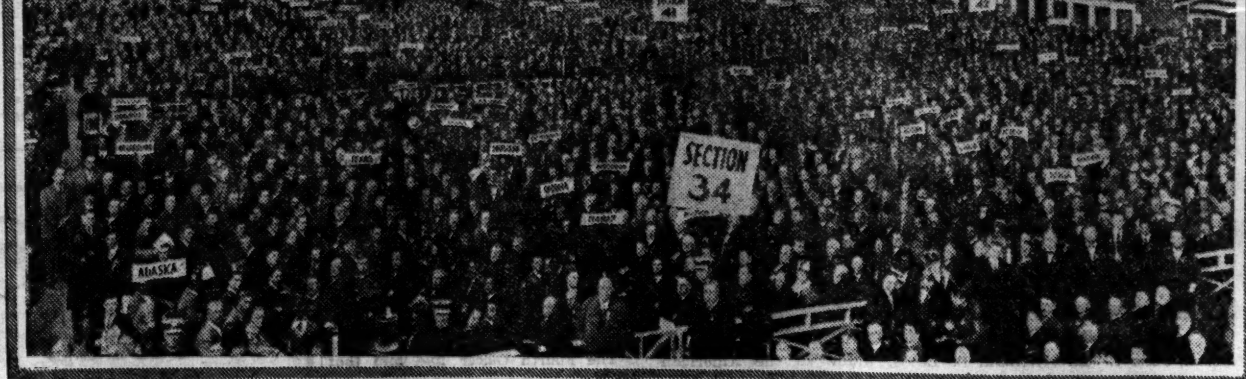
The Hague, July 5.—The Bill for the defence of the Dutch East Indies provides for the building of a fast cruiser and three submarines.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. March—"Spick and Span"....Ansell
 2. Overture—"Le Calf de Bagdad"....Boieldieu
 3. Waltz—"Mariana"....Waldteufel
 4. Selection—"Iolanthe"....Sullivan
 5. Song—"Lascia ch'io Pianga"....Handel
 6. Selection—"Maid Marion"....de Koven
- A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Opening of Republican Convention That Nominated Hughes



Exclusive photograph of the Republican hosts as they convened in the Coliseum in Chicago on Wednesday, June 7. The insert shows Warren G. Harding, Senator from Ohio, and temporary and permanent chairman of the convention.

LONG ONLY OBJECTOR TO IRISH SETTLEMENT

Matter, However, Is Practically Determined; Unionists Oppose Further Resignations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 5.—It is stated that Ministerial conferences, yesterday, resulted in the practical settlement of the Irish question.

It is understood that Mr. Walter Long is now the only opponent of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals. He addressed a private meeting of Unionists, yesterday, at which opinions were strongly expressed against further resignations.

Trial of Passport Case Opens Today

The case against Maxine Johnson in the United States Court for China was postponed yesterday when the matter came up for a hearing. The trial will begin this morning. Miss Johnson is charged with having stolen a passport belonging to P. A. Kalleberg, of the Chinese Customs Service in Shanghai. It is alleged that she sold the passport to a German officer for \$1,500 and that by means of it he was able to reach Germany.

IN HONOR OF KITCHENER

New York, June 7.—Earl Kitchen's picture is included in the film, "How Britain Prepared," and when it was thrown on the screen at the Lyceum last night the orchestra played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." With the first bars the audience was on its feet, and it remained standing in silence throughout the playing of the hymn.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Panama.... July 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. July 11

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru July 16
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 24

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore.... July 8
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique July 19
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 24

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about July 8, per O.S.K. s.s. Mexico Maru.

The French mail of June 11 is due at Hongkong on July 14 and here on July 18. Left Colombo on June 29, per M.M. s.s. Polynesian.

PRINCIPLE OF MEDIATION ACCEPTED BY CARRANZA

Washington Cable Says Danger Of War with Mexico Is Now Averted

Reuter's Service

Washington, July 5.—President Carranza has accepted the principle of mediation and the danger of war is averted.

Lieut.-Col. Graham Is Killed on West Front

Brother of Mr. C. C. Graham And Son of Famous Dublin Mathematician

We regret to announce that Mr. C. C. Graham, of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, received a cable from England, yesterday, saying that his eldest brother, Lieut. Col. Graham, had been killed at the western front. Col. Graham had seen service in India and had only recently been transferred to France.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Professor Graham of Trinity College, Dublin, whose text-books on mathematics are in general use in most of the big schools of the United Kingdom.

NANYANG'S CLOSING EXERCISES ARE HELD

Sixteenth Commencement Day Of Government School; Many Graduates

The 16th Commencement Day Exercises of Nanyang College were held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Tong Wan-chu, President of the college, opened by giving a brief report on the improvement in the work of the students.

Mr. F. R. Sites then addressed the student body, urging them to pay more attention to practical learning. Mr. Yuan Hsi-tao, ex-Vice-Minister of Education, spoke on the importance of clear and useful thinking. He warned the students not to be too ambitious for high position. Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, the next speaker, particularly advised the students to make use of their time, which he said they must consider much more valuable than money.

Mr. Biggs, Scout-Master of the 9th and 10th troops of Boy Scouts, made a report on the success of the movement at Nanyang. The exercises were concluded with the distribution of diplomas and certificates. There were 17 graduates in the Civil Electrical Engineering Course, 8 graduates in the Electrical Engineering Course and 42 from the Preparatory Department.

Obertin and Villages Near Stormed by Tsar's Troops; Austrians Fleeing in Panic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, July 3.—The following official communiques from Petrograd, dated June 30, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: South of the Dniester, our troops are pursuing the enemy. The Austrians are retreating, panic-stricken and are abandoning wagons and war material. Prisoners are continuing to flow in.

Reports have been received of the storming of the village of Obertin and the adjacent villages to the north and south. Fighting is taking place at the village of Pistin, north-west of the town of Kuttig.

During one of the last engagements, the valiant General, Count Keller, was wounded. At the village of Solovin, between the Rivers Stokhod and Stry, west of Sokul, the Germans attempted to assume the offensive, after letting loose a cloud of gas. The gas did not reach us and was partly driven back by the wind into the enemy's lines. The German attack was repulsed, but the artillery duel is continuing.

On June 29, the enemy's airmen dropped 30 bombs on Lutsk. At the village of Kovban, north-west of the point where the River Lipa flows into the Stry, one of our units, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Grembetsky, approached the village and, having bayoneted the garrison, captured it, taking prisoners.

Repulse German Advance

On the front of the River Dvina, the enemy's artillery bombarded a sector of our positions south-east of Riga and the Ikskul bridgehead. North of Ilukst, yesterday evening, the Germans attempted to advance, but were thrown back by the fire of our batteries.

In the evening of June 28, the German heavy and light artillery opened a violent fire on our trenches on the sector of the River Niemen, north-east of Novogrudok. Under cover of the fire, the enemy crossed the Niemen and captured a small wood east of the village of Gnesich.

The Turkish front.—At dawn on June 28, in the direction of Gumishkhan, the Turks assumed the offensive.

BRITISH SECURE KARAGWE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 4.—General Smuts, Commanding-in-Chief the British forces operating in German East Africa, reports that General Vanderventer assumed the offensive on the 24th of last month, drove the enemy from all their prepared positions about Kondoa Irangi and is now pursuing them towards the Central Railway. We have secured the Karagwe district.

live in large forces against our vanguard and broke through the lines to the rear of our troops. A violent fight ensued.

Our troops speedily re-occupied their former position and the Turks, having suffered great losses, were repulsed. Our troops pursued the enemy, advanced further on and consolidated the territory occupied by them.

Later.—North-west of the confluence of the River Lipa and the Stry, the enemy, supported by the fire of their heavy and light artillery, attacked our lines at the villages of Gaenki and Natalin. Our troops allowed the enemy to approach right up to the wire defences and then poured in a murderous fire. In the region of the River Lipa, the enemy, though already once repulsed, are preparing to renew their attack.

Assert Russians Checked And Suffer Heavy Losses

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, July 4.—Eastern theater.—Army group of von Hindenburg: In connection with a severely increased fire activity, the Russians, in the evening and during the night, attacked at several places on the front between Narotch Lake and Smorgon and with considerable forces on both sides of Smorgon, near Boguza and Sliokowschtschina. The enemy obtained no success, but suffered heavy losses.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Strong German counter-attacks against the places where the Russians originally progressed were fully successful. Thirteen officers and 1,883 men were made prisoners by the Germans.

Army group of von Linsingen: Yesterday, strong masses of partly fresh troops opposed the German advance, but were repulsed. The German attacks gained further ground.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: South-east of Thumacz, the German troops, in rapid advances, drove back the Russians 10 kilometers, on a front of 20 kilometers.

TSING HUA EXAMS.

The Tsing Hua College, Peking, has concluded entrance examinations both for boys and girls who desire to study in America. The sessions were held at the Y.M.C.A.

CENSORSHIP ABOLISHED

The Ministry of Communication has issued a circular order to all the telegraphic administrations throughout the country stopping the censoring of private telegrams to the independent provinces.

THIAUMONT WORK IS RECAPTURED BY THE CROWN PRINCE

French Make Progress To South of Somme, Taking More Villages

VERDUN SUCCESSES

Re-inforced, Germans Gain Back Small Part Of La Boisselle

CAPTIVES INCREASE

French Now Hold Over 9,000 and British Are Guarding 6,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 4.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: The French continued to progress south of the Somme, capturing woods, villages and prisoners. The Germans, east of the Meuse, re-captured Thiaumont work.

The communique this afternoon reported: We have now captured over 9,000 unwounded prisoners. The number of guns taken is not yet known, but one of our army corps, south of the Somme, has taken sixty.

We have captured the German trenches east of Curlu, Tatten and Sormont Farm, on the left bank of the Somme, opposite Clerly and hold the whole region southward of the Somme farm to Hill 83, on the road to Flaucourt from Barleux. The enemy occupied part of Belloy-en-Santerre, but were immediately driven out.

There was a lively struggle at Estrees, in part of which the Germans are still holding out. All counter-attacks against our positions were shattered by our fire.

In the region of Verdun, attacks made by the enemy from Avocourt to Hill 304 were repulsed, with heavy loss.

Germans Re-inforced

London, July 5.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday afternoon: The enemy, having been heavily re-inforced from other parts of the line, continued everywhere to resist very stubbornly. There was heavy fighting, during the night, in the vicinity of La Boisselle. The enemy re-captured a small portion of the defences south of the village.

General Haig reported in the evening: Fighting continued throughout the day. We made slight progress. We completely held La Boisselle. A German attack south of Thiepval was repulsed.

There was much fighting in the air, behind the enemy's lines. Seven German machines were driven down. We had no casualties.

General Haig reported today: Heavy fighting continued during the night, in the neighborhood of the Ancre and the Somme. We made further progress at certain important points.

The German artillery fire was intense on certain sectors. Two determined attacks on our new trenches at Thiepval were broken. Hand-to-hand fighting continues between the Ancre and the Somme. We made a further 500 prisoners.

Fight is Continuous

General Haig reported this evening: Fighting has been continuous, mostly in the nature of local struggles for strong points, the result being that we advanced slightly on certain sectors. We lost no ground.

The German casualties today were very heavy. Our prisoners now total over 6,000.

There was ordinary trench warfare on the rest of the front.

Reuter's special correspondent, wiring from the press camp in France, states that the German counter-attacks on our new position at Thiepval were accompanied by a heavy bombardment by both sides and were easily repulsed.

Prisoners say that German units have been rushed from Verdun and Lens to the battle-field.

MR. ASQUITH SCOUTS GERMAN PEACE TALK

Sees Nothing in Bethmann Hollweg's Statement To Safeguard Europe

ANSWERS INQUIRY IN HOUSE

Silences Intervention Rumor By Referring To Grey's Speech; Members Cheer

London, May 31.—Premier Asquith said in the House of Commons today, in answer to a question put by Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal member, for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire, that there was nothing in the recent statement made by Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Chancellor, that indicated Germany was prepared to consider terms of peace which would safeguard the interests of the Entente Allies and the future peace of Europe.

The Prime Minister said he did not think he could usefully add anything to the speech made last week by Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Sir Arthur's question apparently was designed finally to set at rest any suggestion that the Entente Allies were prepared to accept intervention. In putting his question he referred to the fact that in the German reply to the latest American note it was pointed out that Germany had twice announced her readiness to make peace. He then asked "whether the Allies were prepared to avail themselves of the good offices of a neutral state in order to communicate to the German Government definite terms on which they would be willing to make peace, provided the German Government were prepared to make in the same way and at the same time a communication to the Allies of definite terms on which Germany was willing to make peace."

The Premier's reply was received with cheers.

'Peace Rests With Allies'

Berlin, May 31.—Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, known as the "strong man" of Austria-Hungary, in an interview accorded to a correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt, expressed himself very cautious with regard to the prospects for peace and on the situation so far as the readiness of Germany and Austria-Hungary was concerned.

"But," said Count Tisza, "the Entente is yet unwilling to draw the consequences from this situation." The Premier made a sharp distinction between subjective and objective pre-conditions for peace negotiations, saying:

"The objective pre-conditions for peace negotiations, which long have been existent for the Central Powers, have undoubtedly been strengthened during recent months. The final event which we could desire to happen before embarking on peace negotiations is now occurring—the expulsion of the Italians from Austrian soil."

"An improvement in the objective premises is also registered in the enemy camp, where there is no longer talk of smashing up Germany and of the partition of Austria-Hungary. The latest declarations of Grey (British Foreign Secretary) and Poincaré (President of France) indicate, however, that subjective pre-conditions of peace exist, although I fail to see whereon our enemies still base their hopes. The expectations they base upon the entrance of Italy into the war, the attitude of Rumania, and the United States and upon the Balkan adventure have

Widow of American Millionaire Reported Engaged to Wed Prince



Mrs. W. B. Leeds; her most recent photograph

London, June 7.—Mrs. William B. Leeds, widow of the American tin plate magnate, was unofficially reported here today to be engaged to marry Prince Christopher of Greece.

Mrs. Leeds, who was Mrs. Nannie May Stewart Worthington when she married the "Tin Plate King" in 1900, has enjoyed an income from \$30,000,000 since the death of her husband, in 1908. After her period of mourning, she went to Europe with her little son, William B. Leeds, and soon became a great social favorite. At her home in Paris and London, she entertained lavishly men and women of noble and even of royal blood.

Because of her beauty and wealth she received many proposals of marriage from titled foreigners. It is said that her proposals were more numerous than those of any other social favorite. Among the men to whom she was reported to have engaged herself were Comte Hely de Talleyrand-Perigord, cousin of the Duc de Talleyrand, husband of Anna Gould, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Falconer, heir to the Earl of Kintore, and Captain Paget, son of Lady Paget. All the reports proved unfounded. Rumor has also been busy with the affections of the Prince of Greece. In 1909 he was reported to be engaged to marry Miss Margarita A. Drexel, daughter of Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia.

proved erroneous. Now, as before, it depends solely upon our enemies when peace is restored.

"From the moment when we destroyed the aggressive intention of our adversaries we made no secret of our willingness for peace. Like Bethmann Hollweg and Grey, I, too, desire a peace which will assure to Europe permanent quiet. The history of this war shows where Austria-Hungary must seek securities for such a peace, and it is unnecessary for me to express myself upon the extent of the guarantees necessary for this."

Baker Predicts Peace

Cleveland, Ohio, May 31.—Before election there will be a "triumphant demonstration" of the value of the Wilson Administration, "moral neutrality," Secretary of War Baker told 200 Cleveland Democrats today. Secretary Baker urged his hearers, members of the Tom L. Johnson Club, to work for the re-election of President Wilson.

"Today, with every nation looking for peace, the United States is looked to as the arbitrator of peace and the friend of all the contestants," said Mr. Baker. "Not to head off any other neutral nation are these nations looking; they are looking to Presi-

ent Wilson, and when the war is over they will be ready to sit down with him at the head of the table."

"There is a new system of world relationship being evolved; we are touching elbows with Europe, politically, industrially, and socially. The Wilson Administration has recognized this changing situation, and it has adapted the early fundamental ideals of this country unchanged to the wider world association. And it is the first Administration since the civil war that started out with a worked-out program, a great central philosophy for advancement of economic and industrial interests."

Says Kaiser Asked Mediation

Rome, May 31. (Despatch to the London Daily News).—Prince Camille, Prince von Bulow's brother-in-law, has confided to friends that the Kaiser solicited President Wilson's mediation and offered to send von Bulow to Washington to co-operate in a peace scheme, based on important "spontaneous" concessions, possibly including the evacuation of Belgium.

The premature report of Von Bulow's projected journey to America was due to some indiscretion.

Japanese Court Hold Inquiry Into Stranding of the s.s. Chiyo Maru

Japanese papers carry the following account of the inquiry into the loss of the Chiyo Maru, which was held on June 30:

The Marine Court of Inquiry in the Department of Communications began the examination of Captain Bent and members of the crew of the T. K. K. steamer Chiyo Maru which was stranded and wrecked on Lemas Island, near Hongkong, on March 31 last. Mr. Takatori sat as chief examiner and Messrs. Nagura and Katori as assessors. Mr. Miyaoka, a well-known Tokyo lawyer, was present as "assistant" to Captain Bent.

Captain Bent, who was examined through an interpreter, said in the course of his statement that the Chiyo Maru steamed at a speed of 15.2 miles after leaving Manila, and on the afternoon of March 30 he gave instructions to reduce the speed to 14 miles. It was calculated that Lemas would be passed at a distance of 4 miles, and that Hongkong would be reached at 7 o'clock in the morning. He had no clear recollection as to the position of the ship at 3.30 in the afternoon.

At this Mr. Miyaoka, Captain Bent's counsel, drew the attention of the Court to what he said were incorrect interpretations made by the Court interpreter, and there ensued some discussion between counsel and the interpreter.

Resuming his statement, Captain Bent said that he went to his cabin to sleep at 1.15 in the morning, and up to that time the weather was fair. At 4.20 he was aroused by the Fourth Officer, who told him that the First Officer had asked for his presence on the bridge as a dense fog was coming on. He dressed and immediately went on the bridge. It must have been about 4.25. It was pitch dark and nothing could be seen more than 10 feet ahead.

The Fourth Officer told him that he saw land, but witness could not see any land. Shortly afterwards, the stranding took place. The Captain immediately ordered full speed astern but without success. The stranding took place after the Captain had been on the bridge for about a minute and 30 seconds. As soon as the accident occurred he gave the necessary instructions to the First and Second Officers, and he himself hurried to the wireless room, and messages were sent out reporting what had occurred. Shortly afterwards a British destroyer arrived on the scene and took off all the passengers. Of the cargo on board the ship Yen 352,000 gold and Yen 243,374 silver coin, 24 cinema films, and some other goods were landed, but the rest was lost. Some of the Chinese seamen were missing, but afterwards it was ascertained that they had got ashore and deserted, crossing the island over the hills.

Mr. Sakai Hachiro, First Officer of the Chiyo Maru, was next examined.

He said he had made the voyage to Manila four times, that is, thrice in the Tenyo and once in the Chiyo. The stranding of the Chiyo took place at 4.31 in the morning of March 31, 1916. The accident occurred soon after the 4.30 bell was rung. The witness came on the bridge at 4 o'clock to relieve the Second Officer, who told him that from 2 to 3.30 the sky was clear and then began to be cloudy. The distance to Lemas Island was 27 miles, speed 14.2 knots, and the course N. 39°.

When the First Officer relieved the Second Officer the sky was slightly cloudy and stars were visible here and there. Shortly afterwards a fog came on and so he sent the Fourth Officer to arouse the Captain. This was about 4.15. The Captain came on the bridge 6 or 7 minutes later. The First and Fourth Officers almost simultaneously discovered the white breakers and black hills. The Captain immediately ordered full speed astern but it was too late, and the ship grounded on the rocks.

After further examination of the First Officer the Court adjourned. Attempts to ascertain the exact hour that the Chiyo Maru went on the rocks off the coast of Hongkong the morning of March 31 occupied most of the Marine Court's examination.

tion on July 1st of Captain Ernest Bent, commander of the ill-fated Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer.

The court of inquiry will continue on July 3 when Captain Bent will be questioned concerning his license. This was granted many years ago and describes him as an American. Mr. Miyaoka, attorney for Captain Bent, said yesterday that his client was born in Yorkshire, England, and that, although he took out his first naturalization papers in America, he failed to complete the requirements for naturalization.

The Chiyo struck at 4.25 in the morning, according to Captain Bent, who said he did not have time from the hour he was awakened to change the ship's course in the direction of the rocks. The steamer did not run aground until 4.31, declared Mr. Sakai, chief officer. Mr. Kelsio Yamamura, second officer, declared yesterday that the accident occurred near 4.30.

Several Japanese members of the crew testified yesterday, but differed as to the time of the disaster, some saying it was before 4.30, while others insisted it was after that hour.

Mr. Toyo Ite, the Chiyo's wireless operator, said that in his first message of the clash he gave the time as 4.25, but thought that it was nearer 4.30, as his watch was slow.

Mr. Shozo Okubo, a candidate for third officer, testified there were no conditions to make difficult the taking of the weather report.

The assistant third officer told of being sent by the chief officer to awaken the captain for consultation. He said he aroused the commander

at 4.30; that about one minute before the boat struck the captain appeared on the bridge.

"Land!" the captain exclaimed, said the witness, after he had observed the foaming water and black objects on both sides of the vessel.

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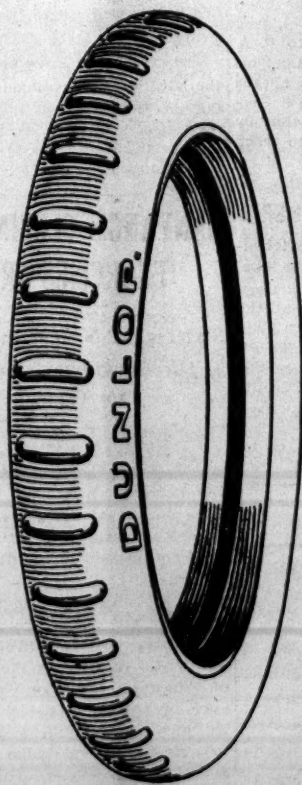
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American Barber's Grim War Story

Trench Horrors Graphically Portrayed by Romeo Houle, Who Exchanged Hair Cutting For Fighting

This thrilling and graphic account of trench fighting as the soldier in the ranks sees it is one of the most dramatic personal records that have come from the battle line in France. The agony of body and mind that men undergo, the cold, the wet, the tormenting rats, the contact with death and mutilation in all forms, the hand-to-hand fighting, the whole drama of ruthless war, are here depicted in such vivid language that one might almost believe the writer to have been a master hand. Yet the author, Romeo Houle of New Bedford, Mass., follows the simple trade of barber and is a young American who served with a French Canadian regiment in the first army that Canada sent across the Atlantic. Romeo Houle was gassed and wounded. He was discharged from the army because the American Ambassador to Great Britain and Congressman Walsh of Massachusetts were able to prove that Houle was under age when he enlisted.

By Romeo Houle

The true story of the trenches has never been told. I know, because for many months I have lived in trenches. I have slept daily in dread of bullet, shrapnel, mine, and deadly gas; and nightly in fear of mine and gas—and the man-eating rats.

I am one of the few soldiers living who entered the front trenches at the opening of the war and who lived to fight the Germans in the front trenches in February, 1916. Of my original company (the Fourth of the Fourteenth Battalion, Third Brigade, First Canadian Division) which marched away to that hell at Laventie and Ypres so gayly—500 brave boys—I am one of the sixteen who survive. And returning unexpectedly, snatched by the American Government out of the very jaws of death, with the mud of the trenches still upon my clothing, I discovered how much American people have been talking of the trenches and how little, after all, they really know.

Who has seen hell? Who has experienced the horrors of Milton's terrible vision or the slow tortures of Dante's inferno? God! If Dante's dream madness were truth, and those

seven circles were seven encircling battle lines in Northern France or the torn fringe of brave little Belgium, I could stand up and say there is no agony of body or mind which I have not seen, which I have not experienced. I thank God and give Him the glory that I still am sane.

Gas? What do you know of it, you people who never heard earth and heaven rock with the frantic turmoil of the ceaseless bombardment? A crawling yellow cloud that pours in upon you, that gets you by the throat and shakes you as a huge mastiff might shake a kitten, and leaves you burning in every nerve and vein of your body with pain unthinkable; your eyes starting from their sockets; your face turned yellow-green.

Rats? What did you ever read of the rats in the trenches? Next to gas, they still slide on their fat bellies through my dreams. Poe could have got new inspiration from their dirty hordes. Rats, rats, rats—I see them still, slinking from new meals on corpses, from Belgium to the Swiss Alps. Rats, rats, rats, tens of thousands of rats, crunching between battle lines while the rapid-firing guns mow the trench edge—crunching their hellish feasts. Full fed, slipping and sliding down into the wet trenches and they swarm at night—and more than one poor wretch has had his face eaten off by them while he slept.

Stench? Did you ever breathe air foul with the gases arising from a thousand rotting corpses? Dirt? Have you ever fought half madly through days and nights and weeks unwashed, with feverish rests between long hours of agony, while the guns boom their awful symphony of death, and the bullets zip-zip-zip ceaselessly along the trench edge that is your skyline—and your deathline, too, if you stretch and stand upright?

Yes, I, Romeo Houle, know the trench. And but for Congressman Walsh and the American Ambassador to England, and the fact that I was under age when I enlisted in Montreal but for those men and this fact I should still be fighting, bleeding, and perhaps dying in some dirty wet trench in Northern France. I longed for big adventures, you see, and now, ah, God! I am sick of adventure, for

the adventures I have had will plague my sleep until I die.

You wouldn't believe all I have seen, all I have left. Ah, no; you would say, "Romeo Houle, you are lying," were I to tell you some unbelievable things that I have really lived through. Men go mad over there. When you know what life in the first-line trenches is like you will wonder that I have returned, and that, having returned, I am still in my right mind. Sometimes, at night, I find myself again upon you, that gets you by the throat and shakes you as a huge mastiff might shake a kitten, and leaves you burning in every nerve and vein of your body with pain unthinkable; your eyes starting from their sockets; your face turned yellow-green.

"Tell mother," I hear their breaking voices whisper, "Tell mother," while the thundering artillery pours its curtain of fire upon us, and our boys throw back from their rude, hand-made sling shots their deadly "jam-pots." "Tell mother!" I think all the battle front is crying now those words. O Mother of God, hear them and end this needless butchery!

I fought at Ypres. I fought at St. Julien. I fought at Lacouture and Festubert. I fought at Culinchy. I fought at Givenchy and La Bassee, and in the first-line trenches at Messines. And before all these I fought in the first line at Richebourg and Laventie, and I live, one of 16 alive out of 500.

I am an American by birth and a barber by occupation. I have shaved men for my living in New Bedford, Mass., and have shaved soldiers of necessity in time to the cracking of rifles in Northern France. I chanced to be in Montreal when England declared war. That was on August 4, 1914. On August 10 I enlisted in the Sixty-fifth Regiment of French Canadians, commanded by Major Barre of Montreal. There were two New England boys with me in the regiment—Henri Bertrand of Attleboro and a fellow named Collette from New Bedford. There were 500 French Canadians—then—between the ages of 18 and 28. I left most of them buried in unmarked graves.

We left Montreal on August 25 for Valenciennes, where they made out of a fair barber a good soldier, I think.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught inspected us at Valenciennes, and a brave sight we were in our new uniforms and our full and gallant ranks. But the Duke and Duchess would have shuddered could they have inspected us, say at Culinchy or Messines. Our 500 got thinner the older the war grew. Our 500 will be gone, I think, all gone but me, before the war is over. I'd be gone, too, but for Congressman Walsh and the American Government, which, after all, is mine; and the one I'd best die for, if die I must for any.

It was on September 25 that I sailed with my regiment for Plymouth, England, on board the Cunarder Alunia. There were 1,000 men on board, half English, half French. Thirty-three vessels sailed together in three rows of eleven boats each, with three cruisers to left and three to right of us, and one before and one behind to guard us. So great was our dread of German torpedoes and mines, it took us twenty-one days to cross.

I was in the Seventh and Eighth Companies of this French Canadian regiment, the Sixty-fifth, but at the front my company was known as the Fourth of the Fourteenth Battalion, Third Brigade, First Canadian Division. The Alunia was the second to land at Plymouth, and the whole town turned out to give us a reception with houses decorated and flags flying—for 484 of us a death bridal, indeed! Three days later we were reviewed by Lord Roberts on Salisbury Plain, and the King also inspected us. Thence we marched to Larkhill, where we remained until February 12, 1915. Then we left for France.

First came St. Nazaire; then Hazebrouck, and a twelve-mile hike to Fletre, a village in the north. We had a two days' rest, and marched twenty-four miles to Armentieres. At Armentieres

(Continued on Page 4)

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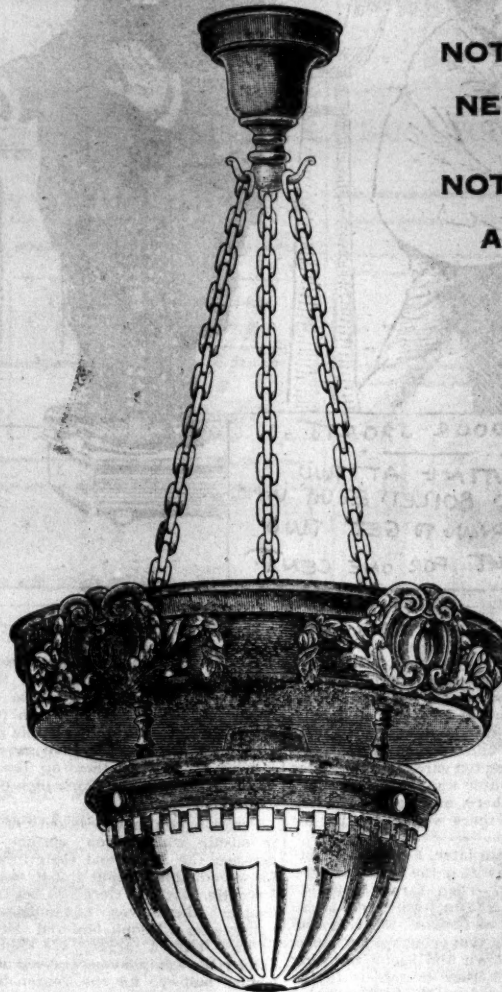
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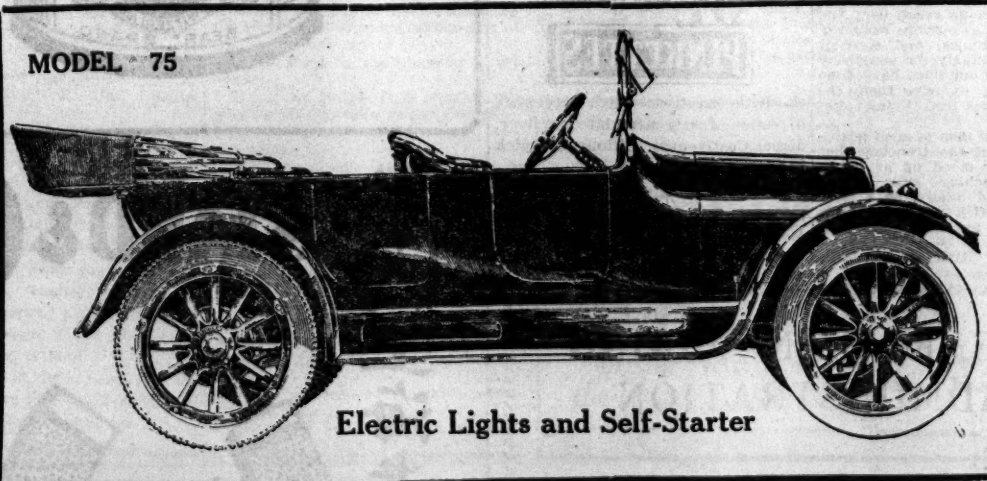
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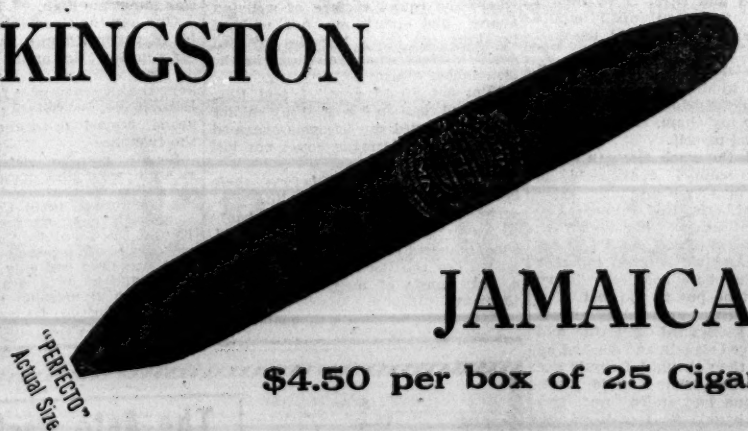
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American Barber's Grim War Story

(Continued from Page 3)

ties I first entered a trench. We trained there with English troops. And we lay shivering in the rain for forty-eight hours, and then gladly left at Richebourg, three miles away.

At Richebourg, we entered trenches of our own. There Charles Lapointe of Montreal, the first of our company to die, looked over the edge of the trench. That is death. Machine guns all day sweep the trench edges. If you raise your head, your fingers will be cut off as by a knife. And once I saw a poor wretch, weary almost to death of the trench, raise his right arm at full length. He was sent home, maimed and in agony, as he had wished. And who can say that his act was cowardly? He who has lived in the trenches for weeks and months knows. The soldier had courage to raise his hand. Perhaps some who clung to the mud at the trench bottom were greater cowards than he.

Well, Lapointe looked over the trench edge; and nobody knows what he saw. His brother was there to lay him down. He buried him (as we ever must the dead at the front) in a shallow pit in our trench. And the brother had for a time the agony of having to fight and feel the earth give over Charles's breast.

Two miles from there, at Laventie, we fought in the first line again. A German shell exploded over a pile of brush in a field near where I was shooting toward the German line. And we, weary of the monotony of the fighting, were overjoyed to see the ground covered far and wide with potatoes, which some farmer had hidden under any. Potatoes! We blessed our periscope for the toothsome vision. And, marvelous to relate, we noted that the German line slackened. Our officers could not restrain the French Canadians. On our bellies, over the death line we crawled unscathed, and flat on the ground, wriggled to the potatoes, braving death for what we deem so common in America.

I got my share. Nor did the flaming sky pour upon us the leaden hail we feared, for the Germans held their fire while we gathered the crop we did not plant.

Toward night, in the dusk, we discovered by our spectroscopes that the German boys, who were cold in their trenches, were demolishing a house for firewood, an old cottage, the property, perhaps, of that very peasant who had hidden our potatoes under the hay. We had their lives in our hands. We remembered our Irish feast—and word went down the line to hold our fire. Nor did one German die.

That was the Golden Rule of the battle front.

I slept in my blanket, my first night under fire, with a lump of cheese at my feet, as a bribe to the rats to spare my face. Not that I slept much. The night rocked with sound. The night is the true time for fighting, and the wire-cutters were creeping about on their dangerous errands between the trenches. The rockets now and then hissed skyward, throwing their powerful flares of light over the darkened world. Wounded men groaned. And rats, like flies in summer, scuttled about, making queer noises, which we could hear in momentary lulls. I had not lain there long before an officer called for volunteers to examine the land between our trench and the enemy's and repair our broken barbed wire entanglements. The wires were destroyed every day by the bombardment, and must be repaired every night. It is a most dangerous duty. Yet, I gladly volunteered, with Aurele, Auguste, and other friends.

While we were at work upon the wires the Germans threw up some flares and turned our protecting darkness into the glare of midday. They poured upon us a deadly fire. We dropped among the dead bodies which littered the ground. And long I lay, sprawled across the corpse of some brave German who had killed there many days before—constrained to feign death to save my life. But we did not all escape. Martin of Montreal was killed and many of our little party were wounded. But, as usual, I came back at last, moving painfully on my stomach, uninjured. I reported to Captain Desserre and told him all that I had heard and seen. And then I went back to sleep upon empty sandbags; and a cold, cold night it was.

I awoke at 7 o'clock, sore and stiff. I soon had kindled a little fire and cooked a slice of bacon and steeped a little tea for my chum, Aurele Roy of Montreal, and myself.

"I can lick the whole German Army alone this morning!" I exclaimed in French, warmed by the tea.

"Not alone!" cried Roy, reviving also under the influence of our breakfast, "for if you begin to lick 'em, I'll be beside you." And we laughed together little dreaming how soon our brave words would be put to the test.

I did my turn at guard duty almost cheerfully. I cleaned my rifle and bayonet, shaved myself, and washed up a little, and then thought I would get a little more rest while I could. But, alas, some one had stolen my two empty sand bags! So I took off my overcoat and spread it on the ground and covered myself with a blanket. The sun meanwhile was shining hotly on the heaps of dead bodies which lay not far away outside the trench. I was glad to shut my head with the awful stench. And that is how the smell of decaying bodies saved my life.

Arthur Robillard, a car conductor back in Montreal, was on guard duty. I was roused when he fell over me. As I sat up something got me by the throat and began to strangle over my life. The air was rent with awful cries. Many of my comrades lay dying and dead about me. I hurried myself in semi-madness into a huge crater near by, made by a bursting shell. There was a little muddy water

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS—
SLANTING AT TWO
HARD BOILED EGGS WHO
ARE TRYING TO GET TWO
WEIGHT FOR ONE CENT.

at the bottom, and I fell in it, face down.

The water relieved me a little, and I wet my handkerchief in it and covered my face. The green, stinking air was thus shut out, and I began to breathe easier. I crawled out, and half blindly sought my unconscious chum, dragging him back ten yards into the crater where the water was. I laid him face downward there, and he, too, revived a little, and there we lay, waiting for death.

Ten minutes later, I heard a shouting and knew that the Germans were coming fast. Then I ran back into my trench, got my gun, and began firing as fast as I could. The rifle soon became so hot that it burned my hands. I threw it down and began throwing bombs. The order to retreat to the next trench came. My half-strangled comrade was with me. We ran together, and looking back, saw the big, strapping fellows of the Teuton army leaping down into our trench.

I forgot the rheumatism from which I had been suffering for several days when I saw them come (we all suffer from rheumatism, it is one of the curses of the trenches). Meanwhile, the French had retired to their fourth line, and we were left, almost surrounded, with our left flank exposed and annihilation threatening us.

Somewhat we got hold of two machine guns, and placed them where they would do the most good. One of these was running 560 shots a minute, and the other—blessed French destroyer!—was pouring out death at the rate of 700 shots a minute.

I shall never forget those Germans. When our guns suddenly spoke their front line melted; their second crumpled before this destruction; but on, on they came, unflinching, marching with even steps into certain death. We were like lions at bay. It was our lives or the Germans'. Then, as fourteen of us fought together, a bomb dropped amid us, and killed eleven. I came to consciousness, lying in the bottom of a trench, with Roy leaning over me.

"Are you living, Romeo?" he exclaimed in amazement. I rose dizzily. He and I and one other stood alone among our eleven dead friends.

"I'm not afraid now," I told Roy. And from then on I and all my soldier friends believed my life was charmed and that the Germans could not kill me.

We were driven back before their heavy guns to the fourth line, and we almost immediately told in haste to leave it as quickly as we could. Our engineers had mind the place, and as we fled the Germans poured down a gray horde of men. So we blew them up.

Have you ever seen a thousand men

hurled to atoms by a giant blast? I cannot forget that awful sight. The whole earth seemed to leap skyward, and through and through the black mountain of earth and stones shot heads and arms and legs, torn fragments of what were once heroic men. Next to the gas which they gave us, I think our blowing them up like this was surely the worst thing men could do to men.

Perhaps you have heard of the friendship which often springs up between the Allies and their foes. I know something about it. It was at Laventie that the Germans began to amuse themselves by putting a bulleseye on a biscuit box and letting us use it for a target. We then returned the compliment and set up a similar bulleseye for the Teuton boys. For between Germans and Allies as individuals, there is no hate, though I must except the treacherous German prisoner I had to kill to save my life.

Every time the Germans made a bulleseye, I would raise a shovel. If they missed, I put up a handkerchief. They did the same for us. And so we who sought each other's lives played together, and death spoke sharply all around.

Sergeant Pichette was a wag. He put an old derby on a stick and ran along the trench as if it were a man, and the Germans fired at it. He would pull the hat down occasionally to make the enemy believe that the man under it had been shot, but soon afterward he would raise it again, thereby causing much amusement.

We used to talk back and forth—those German boys and we Canadians. They were the 157th and most friendly. "Hi! Where do you come from?" a voice in French once called over to us.

"We are French Canadians," we replied with pride.

"Well, we're Canadians, too," came the astonishing answer. "We come from Ontario."

There came a pause. There was no firing. Then the German shouted, "Let me see one of your group; let him stand above the trench, and on my word of honor we shall not fire."

One of us sprang out of the trench and stood up. They fell a deep silence upon the two armies. Then many stood up, and finally the Germans, too, were rising. We talked for hours so, when the officers were not looking. When they looked we did a deal of firing—but our aim was much too high.

One day the Germans threw over a bit of paper wrapped around a stone. "If you don't fire on us, we won't fire on you," some one had written. We kept that strange pact for days, until the officers, discovering this pact of peace, moved us to another part of the trenches.

Some months later, curiously enough, we found ourselves opposite the same regiment. Neither side forgot we were both Canadian, and steadfastly kept our treaty of peace. They did not consider that rough note a "scrap of paper." No single shot was fired and only one man was killed, and he by a stray bullet.

Because friendships started easily between hostile bodies, they kept moving a regiment from one part of

the trenches to another, that we might not get too friendly with our enemies. We had no heart, in the butchery, Germans or we French Canadians.

A big part of trench warfare is the mining operations. I feared the mines more than anything, I think. It was more terrible than gas poisoning to think that at any moment the earth would be rent and you would be thrown a thousand ways at once. The mining operations were carried on by trained miners, who burrowed along under ground about fifteen feet below the surface. The engineers in charge figure out just how far they must dig to reach positions under the German lines, and when they have done so a fuse is run in—and Fritz and Hans and their friends jump fifty feet toward heaven.

We do this; the Germans do it. It is hard work. And on both sides we have to keep men listening all the time for the digging. When it is discovered that a mine is coming our way, we sink a tunnel deeper still and blow up their tunnel. And the Germans do the same thing with our mines. The soldier in the trench never knows when he may be blown into small pieces—and that is why we always preferred to risk uncertain dangers between the lines at night, instead of lying down in the wet trench, helplessly waiting for death.

I never felt so secure, indeed, as when I was on guard between the trenches, through all the night I could hear the bullets go over me. Men go crazy there. And the insane are sent to England. But sometimes men go mad and become a menace to their own comrades and officers. They sometimes have to be killed. And there have been times when I have crouched in some first-line trench, where no communication trench joined us to the second or third line, when no doctor could reach us. And I have seen men so terribly wounded, enduring such agonies, and screaming so heart-breakingly for somebody to kill them, that our boys have done what they asked, to save them the unnecessary horror of living disemboweled.

And I have seen men of good health grow so weary of the trenches that they have simply stood up at noon-day. Some machines gun swiftly ended them. And others, as I have written, simply stick up their hands above the trench top and bullets trim off their fingers.

I was twenty days at Laventie.

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-- Sporting -- -- News --

Rowing Club Races

The weekly races of the Rowing Club will be held between the following crews' boats at 6.15 this afternoon.

Boat No. 1
Stroke—H. D. Rodger
3.—D. V. Wanostrocht
2.—A. Martin
Bow—T. W. Shearstone
Cox.—H. F. Landers
Boat No. 2
Stroke—H. P. B. Jones
3.—J. S. Agassiz
2.—M. A. Annett
Bow—L. J. Quine
Cox.—N. C. Brodie
Boat No. 3
Stroke—W. J. Brown
3.—A. Lagrange
2.—P. C. Mansfield
Bow—A. C. Nash
Cox.—H. N. Olsen
Boat No. 4
Stroke—T. W. R. Wilson
3.—W. C. Woodfield
2.—E. McIntyre
Bow—A. Looms
Cox.—E. A. Brodie
Boat No. 5
Stroke—E. A. Ericson
3.—A. D. Stewart
2.—L. Bertie
Bow—B. G. Wilson
Cox.—No. 1
Starter: Mr. A. G. Mossop.

Cricket

A cricket match between the B.A.T. and the S. N. R. C. C. will be played tomorrow afternoon on the S. N. R. grounds at Markham Road. A special coach will leave the Shanghai Station at 2.45 for the convenience of the players and their friends. The B.A.T. team will consist of the following:

R. Bailey, H. E. Brewer, J. J. Ellis, W. C. Foster, L. M. Guedes, P. S. Hyndman, H. Langley, G. F. E. Norris, C. S. Peacock, E. F. Thorpe and J. M. Rosario.
Reserve, W. E. Talbot.

Red and Blue Sox Start On Tuesday

Possibility of Navy and Other Teams Coming in For Pennant League

The players of the Baseball Club have been divided into two teams, which have been christened the Red Sox and Blue Sox. On Tuesday the first game of a series will be played between these teams. There are plans on foot whereby it is hoped that the navy and other teams will be incorporated into a league and a pennant race started. The personnel of the two Baseball Club teams follows:

Red Sox: Roberts, temporary captain, Wood, Meade, Bower, Tinkum, Strassman, Holliday, Hykes, Kriese, Pott, Smith, Rodger, Chapman, Nolte, Katz, Stewart, Ricks, Culp.

Blue Sox: Morrison, temporary captain, Anea, Rasmussen, Blanco, Neiper, Swan, Hadley, Ollerdesen, Pennywitt, Logan, Burke, Hutchinson, Currie, Davis, Sauer, Hall, Ootz, Gilmore, Luke, Wilhoit.

The teams will begin a period of intensive practice to determine the best men for the different positions.

In the Courts

Appeal From Tientsin

Sir H. de Saumarez, Chief Judge, and Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge, heard continued argument yesterday in an appeal by the Chartered Bank against a decision by the Tientsin Consular Court in favor of the Trustees of A. J. Simmons.

Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for appellants and Mr. G. H. Wright for respondents. Mr. Wright said the case had been set down for further argument at the express wish of their Lordships. Before he dealt with the matter which had to be argued he thought it would be as well if he gave a short outline of the position of the case at the present time in view of the rather long period which had elapsed since the case was last before the Court. The appellants were the Chartered Bank and their claim was based on a document which had been called a trust receipt. The lower court rejected the bank's claim on two grounds.

The first was that the document, not adhering to statutory requirements, was null and void; and the second that the bank obtained possession in a way amounting to fraudulent preference, within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act of 1914. The Chartered Bank appealed on one ground, the question of fraudulent preference, which was a question of fact. After judgment had been reserved, their Lordships had stated a wish to hear counsel on a further point, arising out of the judgment of the Tientsin Court.

The evidence as to how the bank obtained possession was somewhat meager but the Consular Court Judge apparently considered there was enough for him to find fraudulent preference which was a finding of fact which a Court of Appeal would be very loth to reverse except in very special circumstances.

The Chief Judge—Surely it is not a pure question of fact whether a certain set of facts amount to fraudulent preference. It is a question of law.

Mr. Wright—The main factor is the motive of the debtor.

The Chief Judge—Cannot you help us in any way as regards further facts. It won't help us a bit to argue the case on the old standing.

Mr. Wright—I did not wish to do so. The Chief Judge—What was troubling us was that we were by no means sure the action of the debtor amounted to a putting in possession. What he said was: "If you think you have a good case, take possession, and be hanged to you. Don't bother me when I am going away." Have you any further evidence?

Mr. Wright—No. The Chief Judge—I thought we made ourselves clear. All I can say is that it is unfortunate. What we thought was that if necessary the point go back to the Consular Court Judge but if you and Mr. Macleod could give us sufficient material to avoid that being done all the better.

Mr. Wright—I am afraid as the case stands I am not in a position to offer any more evidence. All I can do is to argue further on the evidence on the record and offer an explanation of the words referred to by your Lordships as used by the Consular Court Judge.

The Chief Judge—It is possible you may be able to take us far enough.

Mr. Wright—I thought that was the point.

The Chief Judge—It is, but we were not satisfied there was enough on the record.

Mr. Wright then proceeded with argument and submitted that the bank obtained possession under a worthless document which was improper and irregular and gave them no rights. The Chief Judge—That they got possession by pointing at his head an unloaded gun which he thought was loaded! Mr. Macleod—And which they thought was loaded! Argument was afterwards adduced.

Yuan's Funeral Filmed

Pictures showing the funeral of the late President Yuan Shih-k'ai will be exhibited at the Apollo Theatre tonight. They are dramatic and impressive scenes of the procession that accompanied the coffin on its passage through the capital. The camera man owes a deep debt to the astrologer who decided on the time for the procession. The atmospheric conditions were ideal and excellent, clear photography was the result. The picture shows in vivid fashion the Oriental splendor of the procession. The line was headed by members of the Pao An police and by several bands. Officers of the president's guard followed with various banners in their hands. Other sections of the long train of mourners was made up of Taoists in their curious gowns. The variety and striking contrasts of the procession that winds through the streets that are black with people, form a striking spectacle that everyone should see.

Shipping Bulletins

The O. S. K. s.s. Joshin Maru, on the Formosa-Dalny-Tientsin-Shanghai line, has been undergoing her annual overhauling at Dalny, being the first of the above company's steamers to be repaired there. She left the Kawasaki Dock yesterday, and sails today for Shanghai via Takao and Fochow.

Vessels from Tsingtao report that a Japanese battleship, the Fuji, presumably, arrived in Tsingtao for the purpose of towing to Sasebo the floating dock, which the Germans sank and severely damaged during the operations at Tsingtao. The wharf will be made use of in Japan.

Local shipping men are watching with great interest the case in the Supreme Court at Hongkong, between Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. This is a suit in which the Japanese company claims ¥50,000 for damage done in the collision last winter off Kilan Point, midway between Hongkong and Swatow, between the C. N. s.s. Linan, and the O. S. K. s.s. Taijin Maru, in which the latter with 165 passengers was sunk. A counter-claim, it is said, has also been filed by the O. S. K. for ¥400,000, the appraised value of the sunken steamer, according to a firm of shipping experts at Hongkong.

B. and S. and I.-C. steamers are doing a brisk trade in bean cake.

FILIPINO TRADE VAST

New York, June 1.—In a compilation issued recently by the foreign trade department of the National City Bank an enormous growth of trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands is shown for the 16 years the islands have been under the American flag. Exports from the United States to the islands in that period amounted to \$201,000,000, and the United States imported from the islands products to the value of \$218,000,000, while in the 16 years prior to annexation exports amounted to only \$2,000,000 and imports to about \$121,000,000. This country now receives more than 40 per cent. of the islands' exports and supplies a little more than 50 per cent. of their imports. Prior to their acquisition the Philippines received only one per cent. of the exports from this country.

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Berlin's Despatches On Naval Engagement With Russian Ships

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, July 5.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: The German torpedo-boats which during the night from June 29 to 30 had an engagement with Russian sea forces, have now reported the following details: At first, the German torpedo-boats, twenty miles south of Haferling, sighted three hostile destroyers, apparently of the Novik type (launched 1911, 1,280 tons, 37 knots, 6 torpedo tubes). The Germans shelled them, whereupon the enemy immediately turned away and escaped in a rain shower.

One hour later, new smoke clouds were observed in an easterly direction, towards which the Germans turned immediately. Two hostile cruisers, one apparently of the Admiral Makaroff type (armored cruiser, launched 1906, 8,000 tons, 22.5 knots, 2 guns of 20.3 centimeters), the other of the Oleg type (protected cruiser, launched 1903, 13 knots) and 5 destroyers were recognized. The German torpedo-boats attacked the enemy with torpedoes and artillery fire. Several explosions

on the enemy's side were observed with certitude.

At the beginning of the attack, the enemy heavily shelled the German torpedo-boats with all caliber guns, but, after the explosions, their fire decreased considerably. A rising fog made the adversaries lose sight of each other.

A submarine of the Central Powers, which recently returned from the Mediterranean to its home port, was shelled in the evening of May 27, east of the Balearic Islands, by a large steamer of unknown nationality, at a distance of about 10,000 meters. The steamer had not been stopped by the submarine. The submarine was unharmed.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger reports from Spain that the visit of the German submarine U. 35 to Cartagena, where it delivered a letter from the German Emperor to King Alfonso, has caused an excellent impression. The papers of all political tendencies heartily welcomed the submarine.

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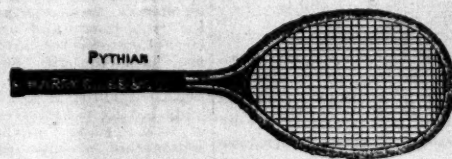
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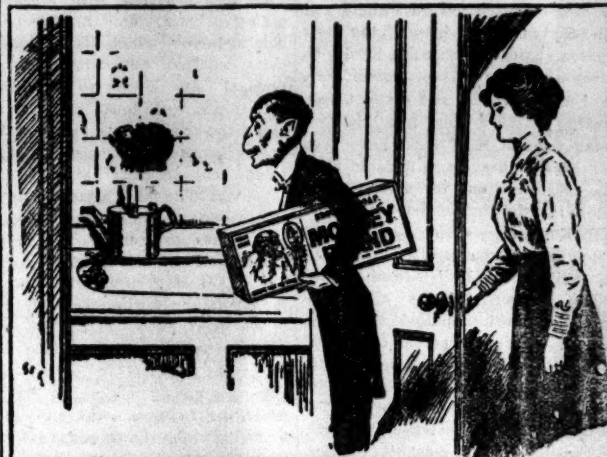
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The China Press

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WEATHER

Threats of thunderstorms in the northern and central districts. Rough weather in the Gulf of Tongking and coasts of Annam.

MARRIAGE

On June 29, at St. John's Cathedral and at 3 Peak Road, Hongkong, C. W. Crum, of C. M. Customs, Shanghai, son of D. T. Crum, Danville, Ky., U. S. A., to Miss Laura Sylvia Jack, daughter of W. C. Jack, of Hongkong.

10337

SHANGHAI, JULY 7, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Strategic Coincidences

(New York Times, June 10)

THAT Earl Kitchener should have been on his way to Petrograd just as the Russians were launching a new offensive toward Galicia and the Germans were intensifying their action against Verdun can hardly be dismissed as a chance coincidence. For its protracted and costly undertaking on the western front the German General Staff must have been drawing as heavily as it dared upon the eastern front for men, thereby thinning the line of defense against the Russians. The Austrians, on their part, had recently prepared an offensive on the Italian front, so that their eastern defenses also were probably much impaired. Evidently, Russia was not expected to resume suddenly the offensive attitude. The amazing success so far obtained by the Russians would indicate that the Teutonic forces were taken unawares.

Possibly, there is a definite relation between the super-Teutonic effort at Verdun, culminating in the capture of Fort Vaux, and the unexpected necessity of restoring the power of defense in the east. The purpose may have been by a mighty stroke at Verdun to make the German line there more tenable, that is, to "settle it" in a manner to make it possible for fewer men to hold it, in order safely to transfer troops to the other front. So, again, a Russian offensive may have upset, or have caused a sudden change in, the plans of the German General Staff.

Each time this happens the natural odds are greater. The man power of the Teutonic Allies has been heavily depleted by the terrific fighting at Verdun, whereas the man power of Russia is so great that the problem is merely one of equipment and ammunition. There are Russians now on three sides—on the eastern front as before, in Asia Minor, and in France. Probably Earl Kitchener's errand to Russia was even more effectively to organize the co-operation of the Allies in a manner which already has been disastrously harassing to the Central Powers. He may have wished to appraise for himself the strength of the new Russian offensive, in order to be able to calculate its effects, and, accordingly, to time an Anglo-French offensive on the western front. If that was his purpose it will be abandoned. Someone else will assume the errand.

Bigger Guns Than Ever

(London Daily Mail, June 8)

THE momentous transactions of the last week at sea have diverted attention from the war on land, where also tremendous events have occurred. In all directions there has been violent fighting; indeed, the Germans are directing no fewer than three distinct offensives simultaneously. The feature of all is the employment of enormous guns on an unexampled scale. On the British front they began the fiercest artillery onslaught we have yet had to face, with their heaviest guns firing at an unusually rapid rate.

As the net result of this offensive the enemy captured about a mile of our front trenches and made an advance of about 350 yards towards Ypres. The battle was resumed on Tuesday (June 6), when the enemy carried our front line trenches, running through the ruins of Hooge, three miles from Ypres. The losses on both sides in this fighting are stated to be very heavy. In the British Army the troops most heavily engaged are the valiant Canadians.

While threatening Ypres the Germans continue their furious assaults on Verdun, apparently in pursuance of their theory that any place can be taken if the attack is pressed continuously and if you are prepared to pay the price in blood. On Friday they reached the ditch on the north side of Vaux Fort, about five miles north-east of Verdun. Since then an

artillery and infantry battle, unsurpassed for its savagery by any of the encounters of the past three months about Verdun, has raged intermittently. On Tuesday, the enemy attempted to storm the fort with the help of liquid fire but was beaten off. Since early yesterday, however, the violence of the bombardment has made communication with the fort impossible. The Germans, ever in haste to claim success, state that it fell on Tuesday evening. The French gallantry and steadfastness under this terrific trial have been superb and worthy of the most heroic days of France.

In other quarters the situation is more satisfactory. On the Italian front our Allies seem to have brought the Austrians to a standstill. The enemy has gained about twelve miles of ground, mainly through the use of enormous guns in extraordinary numbers. He has not reached the plain. And since the Russians began their fine offensive the Italians have recovered a little territory.

The chief event of the week has been the opening of this Russian offensive on the southern front, along a distance of 220 miles, in Volhynia, Galicia, and Bukhovina. It began with a very violent artillery preparation on Saturday, which the Austrians reported with almost a plaintive air on Sunday. The bombardment—which is evidently being carried out with guns of unusual size—seems to have been maintained with equal intensity all along the front, so as to leave the enemy in complete uncertainty as to where the infantry attacks were intended. The main attacks came on the two wings—on the south close to the Rumanian frontier, and in the north near Lutsk, 85 miles north-east of Lemberg. Our Allies have so far officially reported the capture of 41,000 men and 77 guns. As some slight set-off to this glorious and important success in a principal field, the enemy claims to be approaching Erzeroum, the fortress in Armenia which the Russians stormed in February.

The Allies clearly have hard fighting before them if they are to recover Belgium, Northern France, Poland, and Serbia; and the enemy as yet gives not the slightest indication of being short either of munitions or men. He is using both with a recklessness which suggests ample supplies, when by all calculations his reserves should be running out.

Travellette

Glacier National Park

THE north-western Rockies are a wilderness unspoiled, and will doubtless always remain so, for their rugged fastnesses, snowbound eight months of the year, offer no permanent foothold for civilization.

In Glacier Park, the government has set aside one of the most picturesque bits of this primitive wild to be kept just as it was before the white man came. No rifle has been fired in this region for six years. The wild creatures live as free from molestation as in the days before the coming of man. No timber is cut, and there is no industry of any kind except that of caring for the stream of visitors who pour through the park every summer. There are auto roads and excellent hotels and stores and camps; and yet there are corners of the park that have scarcely been explored, for this is a park of over a thousand square miles.

The scenery of Glacier Park is perhaps the most striking in the continent. The Lewis mountains are a mighty range of sharply crumpled rock, broken into gorges thousands of feet deep, and sheer snow-tipped peaks. There are some sixty glaciers among these peaks while more than 250 lakes are tucked away in the canyons and basins. Both lakes and streams are full of trout, and although all other life is protected, fishing is allowed.

This region has been the scene of many of the most interesting chapters in the history of the early West. It was first the hunting ground of the Blackfoot Indians, whose reservation is near the park, and who are still picturesque figures about the camps and hotels. Later copper was discovered in the region, and there followed an era of Indian fighting and outlawry that has no equal for picturesque and bloody incident. After the struggle between white man and red had been fought out, there arose a powerful band of highwaymen who dominated the region for years, until the Montana vigilantes were organized. They were then hunted out and hung, one by one.

This land of strife and adventure, where strong men fought for existence, is now the playground of natty attired tourists. The erstwhile blood-thirsty savage poses for his portrait at twenty-five cents a shot. The big touring car goes purring through mountain passes where a generation ago white men had never been. But the great peaks, the creeping glaciers, the lakes that sleep in the valleys, are all unchanged.

A Natural Touch For Naval Machinery

The Importance of Selecting Men Who Have It and Of Making That a Prime Qualification for Service

By Elmer A. Sperry

(Of the U. S. Naval Consulting Board)

As the result of a recent discussion with naval officers of senior rank, concerning a method of selecting men for naval service, it has occurred to me that it might be opportune to make a few remarks, based upon long experience, pointing out what I feel is the urgent need of altering to a certain extent the present basis of selecting civilians to receive training for naval service. There seems to be no reason why the following plan could not be applied to any of the branches of the service, enlisted or auxiliary, including that of civilians for training cruises.

My belief is that under existing conditions our Congressmen and other officials will be receiving more applications for joining this service than will be required, and therefore they will have opportunity to be more stringent in the matter of qualifications. There is certainly keen and growing interest in a general subject at the present time.

An illustration of the extent of the interest that may be anticipated is the exceedingly and unexpectedly enthusiastic response of the members of the national engineering associations and fraternities in and about New York to the recent call of the officers of the army to attend a course of lectures on the relation of engineering to military service. This series of lectures, in which I have been deeply interested, has revealed the fact that the engineering service required by the army is almost wholly along the lines of civil engineering, while that required by the navy pertains almost entirely to mechanical and electrical engineering. This very fact emphasizes by contrast the true needs of our navy. The civil engineer deals with structures, fortifications, roads, railways, bridges, &c., that is, with statics, or materials in repose; while the mechanical and the electrical engineer are constantly dealing with kinematics, or materials in a state of high activity or motion, that is, with machinery in its broadest sense—the design with all its mathematics, the construction and execution of the design, and the use and operation extending even to the inspection of the product.

In the navy we are confronted with hundreds of devices that represent the latest and highest developments in both mechanical and electrical fields. A battleship is literally one mass of highly organized and cleverly constructed machinery, both mechanical and electrical. It should be in charge of skilled engineers, and in order to secure the best results must be operated by men who not only understand machinery, but who instantly and intuitively know how to get the best service from mechanical and electrical equipment. In fact, we often hear that the present war is one of machinery rather than of men. And that this is a mechanical age is superlatively true with reference to our navy.

It so happens that I have been privileged to make many observations of and to become familiar with a long line of machinery, apparatus and instruments constituting the equipment of a number of classes of the ships of our navy. From a life-long experience in employing men to handle machinery of a more or less intricate nature, I have become more and more impressed with the great necessity of securing just the right personnel. My experience has taught me that a man who is out of touch with machinery, who has great difficulty in understanding it, and who does not possess some natural aptitude for mechanics is simply in the way when it comes to the rapid and accurate operation of mechanisms such as form the equipment of warships. Moreover, such a man is likely not only to neutralize the skill of his fellows, but unknowingly to actually place their lives in jeopardy, to say nothing of the physical destruction and general havoc that may result. I have seen a so-called "trained officer," having little or no appreciation of or sympathy with machinery, do some "fool thing" that caused a frightful wrench, subjecting his apparatus to extraordinary and totally unnecessary stresses. It was a wonder that the parts held, yet through it all he was entirely oblivious of having just grazed disaster. It was such an act as any 14-year-old boy having mechanical sense would have instinctively avoided.

I have observed that those having a strong liking for things mechanical are usually found from early youth to have played with, observed, and patiently struggled with mechanical devices, beginning with toys, then later attempting simple designs of their own, and finally becoming

skilled in the construction or manipulation of some more or less intricate device, or line of devices. I have for years when engaging employees used as a clue this tendency in youth to discover whether persons had the desired mechanical bent. For my purposes I have prized this trait more than the ability to spell unerringly words of ten syllables, or to read the New Testament in the original Greek.

Men having the right qualifications are what are needed in the navy, and when they are trained are bound to rise to a high degree of proficiency and importance. Some of our closest and most experienced observers agree that great efficiency in mechanical manipulation can never be acquired where natural aptitude is lacking. Effective mechanical skill is born—never made.

I have heard it asserted that while this class of skilled and technical men are good in their way, yet in the case of officers there is another class of less technical men who are equally important for line duty and in executive and commanding positions. Of course, our officers, many of whom I have the pleasure of knowing and greatly respect, are all thoroughly grounded and trained to a wonderful degree in knowledge of equipment. They are invariably keen and remarkably persistent in acquiring knowledge of new apparatus, and yet it is natural that their fondness for and sympathy with mechanisms, "gadgets," as many call them, vary exactly as they do among civilians outside of the navy.

All officers feel that one in a commanding executive position cannot become too greatly skilled in, or understand too well, the intricate and highly organized machinery with which his ship is replete—not only his ship, but all the ships of the fleet. One so qualified would know which ship is best suited for a certain purpose, in which class of equipment a given ship excels, and what constitutes the weakness of another design or class. It seems to me inconceivable that anyone should consider the possession of native talent for mechanical and engineering subjects as precluding executive ability of the first order. Surely an executive combining both essentials would have many advantages over one who is not possessed of intimate knowledge of and skill in engineering matters—but we are discussing the selection of civilians for naval service.

It is my personal belief that all applicants for service in the navy should be examined as to their natural aptitude and fitness for mechanics, as to whether they have the true touch and sympathy and even fondness for machinery that are characteristic of the born mechanic and engineer. Some men live their entire lives without seemingly having the slightest knowledge of the great mechanical and engineering world about them, although it touches them at many points, and serves them daily in hundreds of ways. Their eyes seem blind and their minds sealed to this great wonder-working world, one of the newest products of civilization, and one of its most benign and helpful exponents, compounded as it is, in many instances, of the boldest reaches of imagination, followed through endless discouragement and trials to ultimate achievement—a world which, to one who understands it, is full of the most thrilling and profound interest. And yet all of this is lost to so many! Like Emerson, they class this whole gigantic activity as "cogs and iron bars." Now, such men are useful, and the position they fill is doubtless important, but they are totally out of place in operating machinery or in trying to get results from highly organized mechanical and electrical equipment.

It is my impression that, as the art of machinery and engineering advances—and it is advancing at a tremendous pace—more and more people are born with mechanical aptitude. To them the operation of machinery is an open book, and they have the minimum of difficulty in becoming proficient and in bringing complex and highly developed mechanisms under such perfect control the results of their manipulative skill are nothing short of marvelous. Many others possess this skill but in a lesser degree. These can easily adapt themselves, and yield, though less quickly, to training. It is to both these classes that we must look, in the last analysis, for real results in handling the vast masses of machinery that constitute our fleets.

Furthermore, the question may be asked, what will men do under the excitement and stress of battle? Suppose we have on one hand a man who has intuitive knowledge and skill as the basis of his training and experience, and on the other hand a man who has artificially acquired a certain dexterity by dint of long training. With the latter, his years of struggling uncertainty and perplexity rise up and overwhelm him, and he fails utterly; whereas, with the former, the same excitement and stress serve to induce keener precision and greater intensity of both thought and action, and he works in a way automatically as he becomes a way to increased achievement. And this is the real gauge of efficiency, should war ever come—what can our men do under stress and excitement? It is certainly an added reason why men with the traits that we have been discussing should be sought, and, when suitable, secured for our naval service.

Consul-Captain's London Chat

By Consul-Captain

Special Correspondence of The China Press

London, June 4.—So at last our navy has had a show at the German fleet and has upheld the traditions handed down from Drake and Nelson. Beatty, with only his own squadron, not only tackled, but held on to the whole German fleet, until Jellicoe came to even things up a bit.

Of course we get the usual German tales of victory but as a rule it's pretty safe betting that the one that runs away is not the victor, but perhaps the Germans were so keen to receive the Kaiser's congratulations that they couldn't wait. I suppose we shall get the news of German victories right up to the time we win the war and it's not improbable that the decisive victory by the allies will be "written up" for Berlin's consumption as "the greatest feat of arms the German army has ever performed."

The great fighting between Jimmy Wilde and Harrison duly came off at the "Oxford" last Monday afternoon, and Wilde, though giving a good man a stone advantage in weight, won and won handily. There was some real healthy hitting and if half the blows Harrison aimed had got home it would have been very different, but Wilde is a genius at evading and his footwork is beautiful, and though twice he was, by sheer superior weight, forced to the ropes, he "got clear." Harrison gave in before the eighth round was through, beaten by the finest boxer we have.

School cricket is in full swing and already we hear of centuries put up by some of the 1st XI bats.

One day this week Merchant Taylors' XI played a Masters' XI, the boys putting together some two hundred and seventy odd runs, to which the Masters responded with sixteen. I guess there is some chaff running round, eh?

Now the summer has come in, or rather is supposed to have started and young things don their flimsy and gad about pretending they're off "up river" or out on some such adventure. Mere male things are permitted to enjoy to the full the beauty of Dame Fashion's decree that skirts must be short, and one gets more than passing glimpses of neatly rounded ankles and well turned legs. The present rage is for flesh colored silk stockings which give bashful men like myself a shock until we find the little dears have really got something on.

Derby week—and a filly has done the double, Derby and Oaks. It's a very strange coincidence that now—a-days leap year seems to find the filly to the fore (1908 Signorinetta—(1912) Tagalie—(1916) Fiffnella.

An interesting letter has been sent to the various headquarters by the Amateur Boxing Association suggesting the holding of the Public Schools boxing under their direction. This would mean a show in London instead of at Aldershot as in pre-war days. As the matter is of such interest to many old boxing men I give the letter in full:—

Dear Sir,—As you are aware, the Public Schools Championships for boxing, fencing, and gymnastics have for some years past been held at Aldershot under the management of the Army Gymnastic Staff, and as those authorities, for exceedingly regrettable causes, have not been able to give any attention to such matters for the past three seasons it appears to the Council of this Association, of which Mr. John H. Douglas is the president, and to the other amateur associations controlling fencing and gymnastics, that the management of the Public Schools Championships should be taken over by them.

It will appeal to you that as they are the governing bodies of the respective amateur sports referred to, and as the games are held under their rules, that they should control any championships which are to be held. It is the intention of the Associations, if they receive the promise of support of the Public Schools, to make arrangements to hold the next championships at the end of the Easter term (as they have been held in the past) in London, which will be a very much more convenient center than Aldershot, especially in the event of the same extending over two days, as they have done in latter years.

There are many reasons why this proposition of the Associations should receive the support of the authorities of the various Public Schools, one of the principal being that when the scholars have left, if they are desirous of maintaining the sport at which they excel, they will have been in touch with the governing bodies, and can obtain the in-

formation required to enable them to continue to practice it.

The respective Associations have for a long time recognised it is because these championships have not been held under their government that they have not come into touch with the competitors, who constitute a large body of amateurs whom the respective Associations are particularly desirous should for the healthy benefit of sport continue their interest in the various sports.

It might be mentioned that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the United Hospitals are affiliated to the Amateur Boxing Association, though it is not proposed to ask the Public Schools to become affiliated, but simply desired that they should agree to the governing bodies having control.

The Associations will be quite prepared to provide suitable prizes and to do everything in their power to advance the scholars' interests in the sports, as it would be to the mutual advantage of both that they should do so, and it is needless to add that they will be only too pleased to assist the headmasters with their advice on any matters concerning the sports.

I shall be exceedingly obliged if you will let me hear from you on behalf of your institution that you support the proposal, and will be willing to allow such of your scholars as may so desire to take part in the championships promoted by the Associations and held in London, and for this purpose I have enclosed a stamped and addressed envelope, and shall be glad to hear from you favorably.

I should mention that the letter has been written with the approval of the Amateur Fencing and Gymnastic Associations.—Yours truly,

VAL. BARKER, Hon. Sec.

Tommy: Got a lice, mate?
2nd Tommy: No, thank goodness.
Tommy: Nothing ter be proud of, not 'aving a lice to lice one's boats wiv.

In Lighter Vein

(Everybody's Magazine)

Mrs. Nora Mulvaney met her old friend, Mrs. Bridget Carr, carrying in her arms her twelfth child.

"Arrah now, Bridget," said Nora, "an' there ye are wid another little Carr in yer arms."

"Another it is, Mrs. Mulvaney," replied her friend, "an' it's me that's hopin' 'tis the caboose."

"The byes say ye licked poor Clancy, Mike. Shure, an' he niver hurt iny man's feelin'."

"He's a snake in the grass!" averred Mike. "The blackguard referred to me as his contemporary, an' I'll be the contemporary to no man livin'!"

There is a politician in Chicago who, though of rather a cynical turn, tries hard to refrain from the expression of his pessimistic sentiments while at home or with his friends. Now and then, however, his cynicism gets the better of him.

One day his twelve-year-old son, who had been reading, suddenly put down his book and, looking up at his father, asked:

"Dad, is it really true that there is honor among thieves?"

"No, my son," said dad; "thieves are just as bad as other people."

The young man sat at the lunch-counter, dawdling over his food. He took out his watch and looked admiringly at a photograph pasted in the case. It was the picture of a baby at the just-beginning-to-talk age. He put the watch away and sat looking far into space unseeing. The waitress's inquiry: "Can I get you anything else?" reached him, but didn't jar him out of his dream.

"Dimme a jinky water, please," he prattled.

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

The Wonders of the Mirage

Story of a Battle in France Seen in the Sky of Poland, and an Explanation of How Much Truth and How Much Misconception It May Contain

By Garrett P. Serviss

"Can anything that happens on earth be reflected in the sky? My grandfather tells a story of a battle fought between Germany and France about fifty years ago, seen in the sky in Poland at the same time. Is this fiction or fact?"

"E. F. R."

It may be partly fact and partly imagination. If I knew all the details I might be able to tell you how much of the story could be scientifically explained and how much should be set down to the credit of a vivid fancy.



It is possible that what your

grandfather, or his informants, saw was a mirage, one of the most wonderful of natural phenomena. A mirage is an apparition in the atmosphere arising from extraordinary refraction (bending) of the rays of light by the air. The refracting power of air varies with its density, and in some cases it causes objects lying behind and below the horizon to appear as if they were suspended in the sky above the horizon, and when, as occasionally happens, a magnifying effect is produced the objects even appear to be nearer than the horizon.

If you look through a pane of glass full of veins and inequalities you will see what surprising effects irregular refraction of light is capable of producing. Although I recall no case in which the scenes of a battle have been

pictured in the sky, yet such a thing might, theoretically, happen. But it is practically impossible that it should occur when the distance between the observer and the actual scene is so great as the 500 miles separating the western border of Poland from the nearest point in France where any battle was fought in the war of 1870.

The greatest distance involved in any authenticated account of a mirage with which I am acquainted was fifty miles. This mirage was seen on the coast of Surrey, England, on the afternoon of July 26, 1798, the chief observer being Mr. Latham, a fellow of the Royal Society.

From Hastings he plainly saw the cliffs on the shore of France, fifty miles away in an air-line, and in ordinary circumstances totally invisible on account of the rotundity of the earth. In fact, at a distance of fifty miles the surface of the globe rounds off or falls below the level of the observer's eye more than 1,600 feet. Yet on this occasion not only was the French coast lifted up into view by refraction, but there was also, apparently, a magnifying effect, since it seemed to be only a few miles away.

Some sailors who were with Mr. Latham pointed out to him the details of the French coast which were

familiar to them from their visits to it, and with a telescope French fishing boats could be seen at anchor, while the buildings on the shore and the colors of the vegetation were plainly discerned.

"These appearances continued for nearly an hour, the cliffs sometimes appearing brighter and nearer, and at other times fainter and more remote."

In another authenticated instance troops of cavalry exercising on the farther side of a hill range were seen as if they were on the hither side of the hill. In this case the actual distance between the observers and the objects was about a dozen miles. On yet another occasion Professor Vince, of Cambridge, saw Dover Castle apparently lifted over a hill, which conceals it from the point of view where his observation was made, and projected against the side of the hill facing him.

These wonderful appearances can all be explained by the effects of irregular atmospheric refraction. But, now let us take the case of the apparition in Poland, supposing the story to be based upon a mirage.

While at a distance of fifty miles the depression below the level of the true horizon is only about 1,600 feet, at a distance of 500 miles it is a hundred times as great, or about 30 miles, the depression varying as the square of the distance.

It is not conceivable that in so vast an extent of air as would be involved in this case the effects of refraction could produce a mirage bringing into view objects 500 miles away and sunk 30 miles below the horizon.

What may have happened was a mirage, similar to that above mentioned, in which troops moving behind some hill or elevation of the ground were brought into view, appearing, in this case, not against the intervening elevation, but above it in the sky. Many effects of this kind are on record.

At the time of which your grandfather speaks, all Germany was astir with military movements, and if the point of observation was situated near the German frontier we have the proper setting for a possible mirage of the kind described. Naturally the

observers, having their minds full of the war, and seeing the apparition above the western horizon, would imagine that they were viewing a battle in France, miraculously reflected in the sky, and the more so if clouds of dust or smoke from actual firing enveloped the aerial spectacle.

Tee Hee!

By William F. Kirk

He says us girls is all alike—
He says he oughta know.
He says he usta hope he'd strike
An earnest girl or so.
He says the girls ain't sensible
The way they usta be.
"Here's one old hatch they'll never
catch!"
That's what he says. Tee hee!

He called me on the 'phone today
And said he had a date
To take a fig to a matinee
Unless he got there late.
He's always full of wit like that—
He makes some hit with me.
The other men all seem so flat.
"Why can't they laugh? Tee hee!"
I guess that if I said the word
He'd marry me all right.
I always said I'd never wed
A gent that wasn't bright.
And listen, Mae, if some fine day
You get a line from me
That me and him has ran away,
Don't be surprised. Tee hee!

How To Woo Slumber

A correspondent of The New York Sun writes:

One of your correspondents gives a new prescription for insomnia, namely the concentration of the mind on the corner of the room nearest the bed. I have tried this, as well as countless other methods, from the counting of sheep to the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, as one man suggests.

But I found the best cure a few years ago in reading Bergson's "Creative Evolution," Chapter IV, in his analysis of the "Idea of Nothing." The metaphysics of Sir William Hamilton taught us that one could not think of nothing. But the divine Bergson has changed all that, and shows us how to think of nothing.

Now, putting the Bergsonian idea into practice, I found that by constantly exerting my will to push away any thought which dared invade my ego I quieted the vibrating nerves and was soon asleep. Sleep, according to Bergson ("Time and Free Will,"

Chapter II., page 126), alters the communicating surface between the ego and external objects.

Simply push away with your will every obtruding thought. This mental pushing induces the self-hypnosis which ends in blissful sleep. A careful study of Bergson will show that all methods to cure insomnia resolve themselves into this mental push.

To seek a bloody sod—
They gave their merry youth away
For country and for God.

God rest you, happy gentlemen,
Who laid your good lives down,
Who took the khaki and the gun
Instead of cap and gown.
God bring you to a fairer place
Than even Oxford town.
—W. M. Lettis, in the *Scottish Chronicle*.

The Spires of Oxford

(Seen from The Train)

I saw the spires of Oxford
As I was passing by,
The gray spires of Oxford
Against a pearl-gray sky.
My heart was with the Oxford men
Who went abroad to die.
The years go fast in Oxford,
The golden years and gay,
The hoary colleges look down
On careless boys at play.
But when the bugles sounded war
They put their games away.
They left the peaceful river,
The cricket-field, the quad,
The shaven lawns of Oxford

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(Opposite the Race Course)
Carpets beaten by electric motor
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chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkali.

—For—

Shipwork, collierywork, metal chimneys and all
iron work in proximity to fumes of sulphur,
carbonic acid and chlorine. Specially suitable for
ironwork structures in tidal waters where the
combined influences of immersion, weather and
sun have to be combated.

Not a decorative article.

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GAS FOR FUEL IN FACTORY & WORKSHOP.

Provides the most convenient form of heat.
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Requires a minimum of labour, time and floor space.
Gives a steady, dependable, intense heat that can be regulated to a nicety.
Involves no waste of time or fuel in getting ready for use.
Involves no waste of fuel when heat is not wanted.
The following are some of the trades in which Gas is largely used:—

Printing, bookbinding, metal melting, brazing, soldering,
drying ovens, japanning, blowpipes, bakers' ovens, tempering
steel, muffle furnaces, pottery firing, coffee roasting, vulcan-
izing, dentistry, etc.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

The Engineer's Office, Showroom,
5, Thibet Road. 29, Nanking Road.

Del Monte Raspberry Ice:—



- 1 quart crushed berries
- 1 cup water
- 3 cup sugar
- 2 tablespoonfuls Rum

Freeze very slowly as the color depends on the freezing. Turn
freezer very slowly a few times, then let it stand five minutes.
Repeat until stiff enough, then pack in salt and ice.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 6, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mex. Dollars: Market rate	72.05
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	1985
Copper Cash	1985
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-10 1/2—Tls.	6.95
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex.	9.62
Peking Bar	352
Native Interest	.09

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	\$0.4 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.14
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. 47 1/2
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 2-10 1/2
London	Demand 2-10 1/2
India	T.T. 213 1/2
Paris	T.T. 402 1/2
Paris	Demand 402
New York	T.T. 68 1/2
New York	Demand 68 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 71 1/2
Japan	T.T. 74 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 165

Banks' Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-11 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-11 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-11 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 3-0 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 417 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 71 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY	
1-Hk. Tls.	6.14
1-Hk. Tls.	6.14
1-Hk. Tls.	6.14
1-Hk. Tls.	6.14
1-Hk. Tls.	6.14
1-Hk. Tls.	6.14
1-Hk. Tls.	6.14
1-Hk. Tls.	6.14
1-Hk. Tls.	6.14
1-Hk. Tls.	6.14

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, July 6, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Yangtsepo Cotton (Pref)	Tls. 100.00
Culty's Dairy Tls.	12.00
Cheng's Tls.	3.60
Shanghai Kiehangs Tls.	1.15
Kota Bahroes Tls.	10.70
Business Reported	
S. M. C. 6% deba. 1916 Tls.	100.00
Shanghai Gas 6% deba. Tls.	98.00
Telephones Tls.	86.50
Anglo-Javas Tls.	10.50
Kota Bahroes Tls.	10.75
Sua Manggis Tls.	6.00
Kapala Tls.	1.07 1/2
Shanghai Pahangs Tls.	1.82 1/2

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, July 6, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Telephones Tls.	\$6.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.	10.50 cash
Kotas Tls.	10.50 July
Kotas Tls.	10.60 cash
Samagagas Tls.	1.10 cash
Direct	
S. M. C. 6% deba. 1916.	Tls. 100.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.	10.50 July

EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly market report:—
During the week the London price of silver is 3/4d. down to 30 3/4d. Our local rate for T/T on London has followed to 2s. 10 1/2d. At the close the official rate was not obtainable for open amounts and the market was more like 2/10 1/2. A fair demand continues and the absence of suitable cover is embarrassing to the banks and may lead to further shipments of silver. The export market remains dull and for general produce is likely to remain so, as there is no inducement to buyers to increase their stocks, or outstanding contracts, until they know whether they have to deal with a peace or war market after the next few months. Some improvement in tea for Russia is reported, but silk, we gather, is not likely to move till a reduction in local prices takes place. The American market finding supplies from Japan on a much cheaper basis. Between the 7 June and the 24th June our local stock of soyce dropped from Tls. 31,620,000 to Tls. 24,358,000 but this week shows a rise of Tls. 1,594,000 to Tls. 25,952,000. The stock of Mexican dollars remains stationary at \$22,128,400.

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162 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Chinese Cotton Market

Messrs. Spunt & Rosenfeld write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—
Chinese Cotton.—Fluctuations in the Cotton market during the past week have been within a narrow range of prices and though a small business is recorded, same is more or less due to the strong attitude of holders, who are not keen to part with their Cotton on the face of the shortage of stock. Sellers are now awaiting a still further improvement in rates, and taking into consideration the present situation in its essential features and what with scarcity of freights from India, sellers' ideas stand the greatest chance of being realized during the coming months of August-September, as from indications shown locally there seems to be shortage of Cotton in certain quarters which will have to be filled at ruling rates before the New Crop becomes available on the market.

Under such circumstances there can be no question as to higher prices ruling within the next two months, more especially when we take into consideration the present bullish state of the Northern markets. Tone of the market, Steady to Firm.

Liverpool
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown 11.65
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal ... 6.15
Price of Mid-Americans ... 8.03
Price of Mid-Americans last reported ... 8.03
Tone of market, Steady.

New York Market
Price of Mid-American Oct. 12.56
Price of Mid-American March 13.37
Tone of market, Steady.
Indian Market
July/August shipment
Broach ... 49 1/2
Hinganghat ... 48
Yestmal ... 45 1/2
S. F. Bengal ... 40 1/2
Akola and Nagpur ... 45
Tone of market, Steady.

London Rubber Market

Reuters' Service
London, July 5.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex.
Spot ... 2s. 2 1/2d. to 2s. 3d. Paid
October to December ... 2s. 4d. Paid
Tendency of Market ... Steadier after
Quiet.
Total stocks in London and Liverpool 8,475 tons.
Last Quotation, London, July 4.
Spot ... 2s. 2 1/2d. to 2s. 3d. Paid
October to December ... 2s. 4 1/2d. Paid
Tendency of Market ... Dull

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,
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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Bukit Toh Alang Pays 12 Per Cent

A final dividend of eight per cent, making twelve per cent for the year, was declared at the annual meeting of shareholders in the Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., yesterday. The chairman also introduced a suggestion to make a donation of Tls. 2,000 to war charities, which was received with enthusiasm.

Mr. N. G. Maitland presided, the other directors present being Messrs. Hugo Reiss, J. H. Osborne and E. A. Measor. There were 6,120 shares represented.

The chairman said: The statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1916, has been in your hands for some time and, with your permission, I will take it as read. The accounts this year require no explanation, except that I may point out that, later, when passing the resolution dealing with the profit for the year, you will be asked to authorise the writing off of Tls. 10,000 from development account, leaving the book value of your property, with the expenditure on account of its development, at Tls. 480,848.64.

During the year, 172 acres have been added to the area under rubber. About 120 acres of this total consists of the area previously under coconuts, referred to at our last annual meeting, and the balance is new cultivation. The whole of these extensions to our rubber estate is reported as satisfactory and that portion transferred from coconuts to rubber is so well spoken of that your directors, under the advice of our manager and visiting agent, have decided to cut out the remaining 61 acres of coconuts and plant up rubber during the present financial year.

With regard to the working of the estate, reference to the comparative figures for the last five years, published in the directors' report, will show that good, steady progress has been made. Our estimated output was exceeded by over 11,000 lbs. The estimated output for the current year is 188,000 lbs.—an increase of 44,000 lbs. over last year's estimate. The all-in-cost of production has been reduced 2d. to approximately 1/2.38. More than 25% of our trees in tapping have been brought into the tapping round this year and, as the output from these new trees improves, we may look for a further reduction in our all-in cost of production this year.

The apportionment of expenditure between capital and revenue at 25% and 75% respectively is conservative and leaves a margin of reserve. Good average prices have been obtained for that portion of our output sold at auction during the year and the quality of rubber produced is well up to standard. You will remember that I announced at our last annual meeting that we had contracted for the sale of 1 1/2 tons of first quality smoked sheet, monthly, from October, 1915, to November, 1916, at \$119 per picul f.o.b., equivalent to 2/4 per lb. London. Considering the deliveries under this contract which have taken place, our average gross sale price for the year—a little under 2/6—is comparatively satisfactory. Pursuing the policy of keeping a proportion of our output sold forward, we have now outstanding, in addition to the balance of the contract just referred to, a further contract to sell 1 1/2 tons monthly from July to December, 1916, at 3/1 per lb. f.o.b. Singapore or Penang.

The whole estate is now clean-weeded and will be kept so. Thinning-out of excess trees is proceeding and this, combined with the cultivation program we are carrying out year by year, should have a general beneficial result on our output. Our Penang agents report the property throughout to be in good order and reforestation credit upon the management.

During the year, our visiting agent, Mr. McCulloch, retired from the Straits and I should like to put on record our appreciation of the good services his practical experience have always rendered to the company.

The result of the year's working, a profit of Tls. 73,211.18, I trust will be considered satisfactory. Prospects for the future prosperity of the estate are excellent. With the arrival of remittances due from the sale of rubber in hand and in transit at March 31, 1916, the company has, in liquid funds, practically the total profit on the year's working and can well afford to pay the dividend which will be proposed later.

The directors' report, issued with the statement of accounts, now before us, contains comparative figures of the progress of the estate for the last five years and covers all details

of the working of the estate likely to be of interest to you, so I will not take up your time by a repetition of these figures.

The report and accounts, as presented, having been passed, the chairman said:

I would like, before continuing the business of the meeting, to place before you the claims of charity. We have experienced a profitable year, notwithstanding the far-reaching effects of the war which has been raging for the past two years. It appears to me wonderful that the efforts of the Allies and, in particular, of the navy, should leave it possible, at this time, to continue our very necessary business operations, almost as though no war existed and I think the least we can do is to remember in our prosperity those of our community who, having been in a position to give their services for their country, have been willing to do so and have suffered disablement while fighting for the freedom we are enjoying.

Our memorandum of association allows of charitable subscriptions being made and we propose to subscribe not more than Tls. 2,000 to the fund being formed by companies generally in Shanghai in this good cause. I feel sure our action will meet with your approval.

This proposal was approved and the meeting then passed a resolution that a final dividend of 8%, equal to 40 Tael cents per share, be paid. Other resolutions re-elected Mr. Maitland to the board, confirmed the appointment of Messrs. Osborne and Measor as directors and re-elected the auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews.

June Rubber Outputs

The June output from the Pepah Rubber and Tapoca Estates Ltd. (1913) was 5,200 lbs.
The output from the Sungula Rubber Estate for the past month was 4,414 lbs.

INDIA COUNCIL BILLS

London, July 5.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:
Tenders for Indian Council Bills.
Highest price 1s. 4 1/2d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 1/2d.
Receive 5%.
Tenders for Transfers.
Highest price 1s. 4 1/2d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 1/2d.
Receive 5%.
Total amount sold during the week.
Rs. 3,866,000.
Deferred Transfers Highest price 1s. 4 1/2d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 1/2d. Receive 5%.

SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from their Singapore agents concerning the rubber auction held on the 5th inst:—
No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$121 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 4d. in London.
No. 1 Crepe \$123 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 4 1/2d. in London.
Market good.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended July 5, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts	\$29,863.98	\$24,720.69
Loss by currency depreciation	8,017.14	6,672.98
Effective Receipts	\$21,846.79	\$18,047.71
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	22.40	28.61
Car miles run	70,639	63,657
Passengers carried	1,330,538	1,099,495

BERLIN GETTING MORE FOOD

Butter, Meat and Bread Allowances Have Been Increased
Berlin, via London, June 9.—According to statements made at a meeting of delegates representing German towns and thickly populated industrial districts the question of the food supply in cities has been settled by the removal of local restrictions on the movement of food-stuffs.

As a result the butter allowance in Berlin has been increased and the allowances of bread for laborers and meat for all classes have also been raised.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$740 B.
Chartered	253
Russo-Asiatic	R. 350.
Cathay, ordy	2 B.
Cathay, pref.	6 S.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	\$400 S.
North China	160 S.
Union of Canton	\$945
Yangtze	\$255 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$156
Hongkong Fire	\$375 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
"Shell"	97s. x d. B.
Shanghai Tug.	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug.	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 11
Oriental Cons.	33s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$125 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 76
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 84 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$82 B.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 94 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 93 B.
Welhaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 53 B.
Cotton Mills	
H-w-o Pref.	Tls. 135
International	Tls. 103
International	Tls. 67 1/2 B.
Laow-kung-mow	Tls. 74
Oriental	Tls. 65
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 93
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 1/2 S.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 100.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br.	\$95 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 25 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$118 S.
Green Island	\$9.40 S.
Langkate	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sunam	Tls. 160.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 19 B.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$92.
Moutrie	\$85
Watson	\$7.00
Weeks	\$16.90 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 15 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.50 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Ayer Taw	Tls. 1.90
Batu Anam 1915	Tls. 5 1/2
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.70 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.92 1/2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 13 1/2
Chempedak	Tls. 13 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.55
Cominion	Tls. 13 1/2
Gula Kampung	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21
Kamuning	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 38 B.
Karan	Tls. 15 1/2
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 15.30
Padang	Tls. 11 1/2
Pangkalan Durian	Tls. 7 1/2
Permat	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Rapah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekoe	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Senawang	Tls. 17 1/2
Shanghai Kiehang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 2.90 x d.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 12 1/2
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 9
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.15
Taipang	Tls. 2 1/2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tebong	Tls. 27 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 106 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
Shai Elec. and Ash	33 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 84 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 20
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30 B.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 270 B.
S. Salera	Sh. Salera B. Buyera.

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agents from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouwerij in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for July 5 was 134 tons."

Hon. Thomas Nelson Page Speaks of Italy in the War

American Ambassador, Now Home, Believes Closer Relations Should Exist Between U. S. and Italy

(New York Times)

Thomas Nelson Page, United States Ambassador to Italy, now in this country on vacation, was asked the other day at Washington what he thought of the part that Italy was playing in the European war and why it was so many disinterested people seemed to think that Italy's part had been very small.

"I cannot tell you what I think," he replied, "for that would be expressing an opinion, a privilege which an Ambassador must not indulge himself in, no matter how eager he may be to do so. But I think I may say some things which are matter of fact and record and which are not realized at their full value by the world at large, not because of Italy's lack of accomplishment but because of lack of information due to Italy's long-continued policy of not allowing any one, other than representatives of her allies, to go where information may be obtained. I am glad that the Government is just beginning to relax a little the severity of her regulations in that respect."

Concerning matters not pertaining to the war, however, the Ambassador did feel at liberty to express one opinion, or at least a hope, "that the relations between Italy and America ought to be closer than they are. We have no points of political antagonism and we have many lines of common interest, along which we could be mutually helpful, so my effort has been, since going to Italy, to interpret the United States to that country as, in a small way, I am now trying to interpret what I know of Italy to America. I am constantly struck in Italy with the influence of America on those Italians who have been here as immigrants or otherwise, and I cannot but think that this influence is better defined than is generally considered. For example, a member of a former Ministry of Italy told me that when he entered the Cabinet (he was from a Calabria district) he received over 300 letters and telegrams from Italians in America, and that his constituents at home discussed with him the affairs of America with the same intelligence that they showed concerning purely Italian matters."

"Moreover, Italy, like America, is a great champion of freedom and under the leadership of her wise and able constitutional King is working for the same things, in essence, for which we are striving. As to something definite and specific in the future relations between the two countries Ambassador Page said that he hoped to obtain a naturalization treaty that would obviate the only chance for difficulty there seemed to be.

"Unless all the testimony is at variance with the facts," Mr. Page resumed, coming to the matter of the war, "Italy is doing her full part in the European struggle. She is putting forth every energy she possesses, and is making sacrifices not second to any of those of the other nations engaged in the war."

"I am constantly asked what progress Italy is making, and people say to me that she does not seem to have gone very far. The opinion is due to a lack of understanding of the facts of the situation, particularly to a lack of knowledge as to the geography. Italy is fighting in the most difficult terrain involved in the war, with all the topographical handicaps against her. She is fighting in the Alps in a region fortified by her opponent to the utmost limit of military science and skill.

"It will be recalled that after the battle of Sadova in 1866, when Prussia secured the primacy of the German States, Austria turned over to Louis Napoleon the country of Venetia and that six months later Napoleon restored it to Italy. But in giving this and other territory to the French, Austria was able to lay down the northern confine of the peninsula in such a way that it was absolutely dominated by the higher ranges of the Alps to the north, which Austria retained. Italy, being unable to cope with Austria alone at that time, was obliged to take what she could get in this way through France. The part that she did not get with the region to the north of the peninsula, including Trieste, Istria, and Dalmatia, is the 'Italia Irredenta,' and it is this country that Italy is trying to recover. And it is the location of that boundary line fixed by Austria in 1866 with the higher mountains just beyond and now so completely fortified, that makes Italy's part in the war so difficult."

"After the present war began all of this region was put by the Austrians into what was supposed to be an impenetrable condition, and it is against these odds that Italy is now engaged in her task of forcing Austria back to the line put down by Napoleon when he formed the Kingdom of Italy, and no part of any of the several battle fronts is more difficult and few points are so difficult as the whole of this line on which the Italian and Austrian armies are fighting.

"Italy does not feel that she charges that she entered the war merely for what she could get out of it is true. She resents it. In a large way, of course, not selfishly, she does consider what will be the results for herself, but no nation would or could enter the future."

"At the outbreak of hostilities Italy called on her entire arms-bearing population, and as quickly as she could equip them her whole people responded with a fervor not excelled by that displayed in any other belligerent nation. Her reservists flocked back from both North and South America by the thousands, by the tens of thousands, all quick and eager to enter the ranks. Incidentally this coming back of the men from the United States entailed some embarrassment at times for the American Embassy because some of those who were put in the army had the dual citizenship, having been naturalized in America or born here of Italian parents. The laws of the two countries covering that point conflict. We hold that all men born in America are American citizens, whereas Italy and some other countries do not relinquish their rights over children of subjects or former subjects automatically, but provide for disavowal of citizenship only by specific steps at specific time. These cases often contain ele-

ments of

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital\$1,000,000
Reserve Fund1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders1,300,000

Head Office:
33 Bankers, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.B.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Hioho Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Klang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colon Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Fookow Manila Taiping
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

CapitalFr. 45,000,000
ReservesFr. 45,000,000

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papete
Hankow Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up CapitalFr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

AGENTS: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital\$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STRAS.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kuala Lumpur Rangoon
Bombay Calcutta Singapore
Canton Hongkong Shanghai
Colon Malacca Sourabaya
Fookow Manila Tientsin
Haiphong Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hankow New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid)Roubles. 45,000,000
Reserve Fund23,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government3,500,000
Reserve Fund1,753,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hallan Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-chen) Hongkong Tsingtau
Chefoo Newchwang Vladivostok
Dairen (Dairen) o-A
55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
36, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$2,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided

ProfitsU.S. 3,628,988.77
U.S. \$6,878,988.77

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents
All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kinkiang Road.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital SubscribedYen 45,000,000
Capital Paid-up30,000,000
Reserve Fund20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshen London Port Arthur
Bombay Linyang S. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
Changchun Lyons Sianfu
Dairen Mukden Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin Newchwang Tokio
Hongkong New York Tsingtau
Honolulu Oosaka
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital1,125,000
Paid-up Capital562,500
Reserve Fund550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay Howrah Madras
Calcutta Kandy Penang
Colombo Karachi Port Louis
Delhi Kota Bahru (Mauritius)
Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon
Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanjing Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Gulda, 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Gulda, 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Balai
Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi
Djember Penang Tegal
Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap
Kuta-Radia Semarang Weltevreden
Makassar Singapore Soerabaya
Medan

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

R. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanjing Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT"

Head Office: Peking

Authorised Capital\$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital4,000,000.00
Liabilities\$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao To-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:
Amsterdam Manila Seattle
Bangkok Malta Somarag
Batavia Melbourne Singapore
Benken Milan Soerabaya
Bombay Moscow Sydney
Calcutta New York Tokio
Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok
Hongkong Padang Wellington
Honolulu Paris Yokohama
Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2% per annum, in Dollars at 1% per annum on the daily balance of over Tael or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUEN CHUN, Sub-Manager.

March 18, 1914.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital\$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital\$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital, Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum

For 6 months at 4% per annum

For 12 months at 5% per annum

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised CapitalH. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up CapitalH. \$1,357,850

Reserve FundH. \$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum

For 6 months at 4% per annum

For 12 months at 5% per annum

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN, Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on July 4, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 16-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. none

Cod " 14-16

Mandarin " 30-30

Mackerel " 14-16

Pomfret " 14-16

Salmon " none

Smelt " 30-40

Soles " 14-16

Whitebait " 16

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 8	..	Tacoma	Nanking maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
10	..	New York via Panama	Toyooka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14 P.M.		Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16 noon		Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24 P.M.		San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
24	..	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
24 5.00		Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuka maru	Br.	C. P. O. S.
28 P.M.		Vancouver B.C.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug 1	..	San Francisco etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
11 P.M.		Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 8 P.M.		San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. & Co.
15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 7 3.00		Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
8 4.00		Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10 9.00		Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
11 11.00		Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12 7.00		Kobe, Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Br.	C. P. O. S.
14 P.M.		Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
24 5.00		Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Polysteen	Fr.	Cie M. M.
31 P.M.		Kobe, Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
			Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 9 A.M.		Marseilles, London via Suez	Nellore	Br.	P. & O.
15 D.L.		London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
15 9.00		London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19 D.L.		London via Cape	Antiochus	Br.	B. & S.
19 P.M.		Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Br.	Cie M. M.
24 8.00		Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
28 9.00		London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 30 P.M.		Genoa, London	Glengyle	Br.	G. Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 7 2.30		Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7 4.00		Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
8 4.00		Pootoo via Ningpo	Kiangteon	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
9 A.M.		Pootoo	Kiangteon	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
9 D.L.		Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
11 D.L.		Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
11 9.00		Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
11 9.00		Keelung direct	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13 10.00		Hongkong, Canton	Sinkian	Br.	B. & S.
18 P.M.		Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19 5.00		Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 7 3.00		Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
7 3.00		Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
8 10.00		Weihaeiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
9 D.L.		Hailchow, Yochow	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
9 D.L.		Tientsin, Direct	Kwanping	Br.	K. M. A.
9 A.M.		Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinning	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
9 D.L.		Antung	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
11 D.L.		Newchwang	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
11 10.00		Weihaeiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Taipei maru	Jap.	J. M. & Co.
11 10.00		Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
11 8.00		Weihaeiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
11 9.00		Tientsin, Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
13 D.L.		Hailchow	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
15 10.00		Weihaeiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 7 M.N.		Hankow, etc.	Katwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
7 M.N.		do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
7 M.N.		do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
7 M.N.		do	Changon	Br.	Geddes & Co.
8 M.N.		do	Taiung	Br.	B. & S.
8 M.N.		do	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
9 M.N.		do	Kiangyang	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
11 M.N.		do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
11 M.N.		do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
11 M.N.		do	Taipei maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
12 M.N.		do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
14 M.N.		do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
14 M.N.		do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
17 M.N.		do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 6	Ningpo	Kiangteon	2012	Chl.	S. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 6	Pootoo	Haen	839	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 6	Hongkong	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 6	Hongkong	Nankin	4251	Br.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
July 6	Japan	Shidzuka maru	3893	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
July 6	Chinwangtao	Shansi	988	Br.	N. K. K.	
July 6	Hankow	Tachang maru	1393	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
July 6	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
July 6	Hankow	Suiwo	1831	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 6	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 6	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	N. K. K.	
July 6	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chl.	H. Y. P. I. & Co.	
July 6	Chefoo	Hsinkong	1267			

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 6	Hankow etc.	Kiangteon	1468	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
6	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	1920	Chl.	N. S. S. Co.
6	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N. K. K.
6	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.
6	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.
6	Moji	Eastern	2272	Br.	G. Livingstone
6	Java Ports	Tjilatjap	2470	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
6	Amoy, Swatow	Chiyeon	2111	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
6	Weihaeiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengkang	1034	Br.	B. & S.
6	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N. K. K.
6	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	3953	Br.	C. P. O. S.
6	Ningpo	Kiangteon	2012	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowits	USA
July 5	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	E. VII
Aug 6	Hongkong	China	8808	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMRW
Aug 15	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	YTPD
June 29	Hongkong	Choysons	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 5	Japan	Chikago maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NKWK
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2551	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 1	Hankow	Katwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 4	Hankow	Kiangshin	1210	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 5	Hankow	Luenbo	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB I
July 30	Hankow	Meice	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB I
June 2	Hankow	Meice	406	Am.	S. O. I. Co.	SOCW
June 27	Singapore	Manila	733	Chl.	S. T. Jones	TKDUW
July 4	Japan	Miyu maru	888	Jap.	S. S.	
July 5	Wakamatsu	Michi maru	789	Jap.	S. S.	LPDLW
July 24	Cruise	Pacifi	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
July 5	Vladivostok	Penza	1346	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	8 VIII
July 5	Tientsin	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	ONCW
July 2	Hankow	Tsingtang	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	NSCW
July 4	Pootoo	Toosan	942	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 4	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
July 5	Chinwangtao	Yei maru	1717	Jap.	K. M. A.	WSW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, July 7 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Sianyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, July 8 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

POOTOO via NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteon, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

POOCHOW.—The Str. Haen, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

KEELUNG DIRECTLY.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Wednesday, July 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinning, Capt. R. G. Paramore, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain A. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseepoo wharf on July 11, at 9 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Agents' Office at 8 a.m., on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
Y T P D	June 24	Cruise	Quiros	Ang g.b.	350	2		Straits

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron. Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command. The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sianyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaeiwei and Chefoo yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Kingsing, left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo, Weihaeiwei and Dalny on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinning left Tientsin for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Yusang left Swatow for Shanghai at 6 a.m. on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Tasee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Anping will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kwongwang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 9th instant.

The P. and O. s.s. Karmala which connected at Colombo with the s.s. Nankin leaving Shanghai on the 15th May, arrived in London on the 3rd July.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Wuchang from Hankow—Bishop and Mrs. Banister.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin—Mr. P. Maichant, Mr. Wegelin, Mr. Klein, Miss Jansen, Mr. Chee-fai.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong—Mrs. Linkinsky, Miss Mossey, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and inf., Mr. Logan.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteon from Ningpo—Mrs. E. Lagg and child.

Per C.M. s.s. Haen from Pootoo—Mrs. Pederson, Miss Below, Miss Varney, Miss Bartlett, Miss Hostetter.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny—Miss Janet McLauriss.

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin from Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Igarashi, From London—Pte. Ratcliffe, From Singapore—Messrs. Cotta, Statton and Sears. From Hongkong—Messrs. Lundling, Anderson, Cheung, K. H. Wong, C. Man, P. W. Wong, Anton, R. Takayama, Y. Ogawa and A. F. K. Yap.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuka Maru from Japan—Mr. Y. and Mrs. C. Kamamura, Dr. Talmage, Wilson, Messrs. H. H. Con, Y. C. Lee, C. B. Lin, Edward Roche O'Brien, S. Y. Wing, C. H. Wong and M. C. Woo.

Passengers Departed

Per L.C. s.s. Luenho for Nanking—Messrs. Wong, Wong and Man. For Kluikang—Miss I. S. King. For Hankow—Dr. T. Wilson.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Sicawei Weather Report

5.—Atmospheric conditions quite unsettled; many centres of depressions shown in Chihli, Manchuria, Chekiang, Kwangtung; electric storms observed almost continually during the whole day, one of them occurring in the very close vicinity of Shanghai between noon and 1.30 p.m. A cyclone is signalled between Manila and Tourane.

6.—Overcast and gloomy weather with rather dense mist at Sunrise.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, July 6, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centig., mm	753.40	752.47
" " inches	29.66	29.67
Variation mm. for 24 h.	10.83	12.67
Variation in. for 12 h.	11.88	13.37
Direction	188	SEE

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
Auctioneers, Expert Valuers,
Salesrooms in

No. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house
auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3
days of sales. Cash advances
made on goods entrusted
to our sales.

Terms on application.

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D. O.

REFRACTING SPECIALIST

1A JINKEE ROAD.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 62

Registration and Sale of Government
or Shengko Lands on the Whangpoo

NOTICE is hereby given that all
registrations or sales, subsequent to
November, 1911 and hereafter, of
Government or Shengko lands on
the Whangpoo—i.e., all foreshore,
accrued or reclaimable land, not
required for Conservancy or Har-
bour purposes, situated between
highwater lines from the Kiangnan
Arsenal to the lower end of the
Conservancy training works at
Woosung—must be regulated in
accordance with the provisions of
the Supplementary Article of the
Conservancy Agreement of 1912
which has recently been approved
by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
and the Ministers of the Treaty
Powers at Peking.

The Public are warned that no
shengko-plan or receipt for payment
of shengko is valid unless issued by
the Board.

Copies of the Supplementary
Article No. 12 in Chinese and
English can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Board's offices, 6
Kiukiang Road.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board.
Shanghai, 20th April, 1916.

10180

SING CHONG ZUNG

信昌仁珠寶收買珍珠
Pearl Dealers
49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has
NEW PEARLS to dispose of is
requested to communicate with us.
We are ready to buy white Pearls
from European countries. Write
to, or call in person at the above
address.

10199

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -MAKE YOUR
OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of
"Elephant Head"
Pilsener

Will Make Your Office
Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL
WATER
Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Alma Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that at a meeting of the Board of
Directors held on Thursday, 6th
July, 1916, it was decided to pay
an Interim Dividend of 5%, equal
to 45 candareens per share, on the
Capital of the Company, on
Thursday, 20th July, 1916, to
shareholders on record on that
date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from 13th
July to 20th July, 1916, both days
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 7th July, 1916. 10346 J 20

Yoghurt (sour milk).

FRESH MILK

Delivered daily
Prices moderate

AIKOSHA DAIRY.

Tel. 2175. 53 Avenue Dubail.
10192

**\$5,000
REWARD**
"for the return of
the stolen papers"

The Comparative Law
School of China,
Law Department of Soochow
University.

Entrance examinations for fall
term, September twelfth to thir-
teenth. Opening day September
fourteenth.

For further information, write
The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road,
Shanghai.

10269

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE is hereby given that an
Extraordinary General Meeting of
the Voting Members will be held
at the Grand Stand on Friday, the
7th day of July, 1916, at 6 p.m., in
order to transact the business full
details of which are given in the
Notice affixed to the notice board
in the Coffee Room at the Grand
Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,
F. J. BURRETT,
Hon. Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.

Dated 30th June, 1916. 10375 J 7

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special
department for making Cushion Covers, Tops,
and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

POOTOO HOTEL

14 BED ROOMS, completely furnished, to let without
board. Facing south and sea, fine scenery, splendid
bathing. The Hotel is 10 minutes walk from landing
place. Terms \$3.00 a day, \$20.00 week, \$60.00 month.
The s.s. Hsin Ningshao leaves Shanghai every Friday
afternoon 5.30, returning to Shanghai the following
Monday 4 a.m. Return fare, including meals, \$25.00

Applications for rooms should be made to
Harvey's Advertising Agency
11A NANKING ROAD

10329

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THE CHINA AMERICAN TRADING Co. (Inc.)

TIENTSIN, CHINA

★ The Star Garage Co. ★

125 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date
Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring
Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruc-
tion or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and
paint shops under the direct supervision of experts.
Storage space, including a number of private locked
stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the
summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2886

Loan of 1896

THE debentures outstanding under
the Municipal Loan of 1896 will
be paid on presentation at the
Finance Department, if properly
endorsed by the registered owner,
on and after June 30, 1916, from
which date and until the debentures
are presented for payment, interest
at 6 per cent per annum will be
paid, but no interest will be paid
after September 30, 1916.

Holders are given the option of
exchanging their scrip for de-
bentures in the 6 per cent Loan of
1916 at par. This option will
terminate on September 30, 1916.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, July 1, 1916. 10274 J 7

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN LESSONS wanted by
Chinese gentleman, who lives in
Western district. Please write to
T. C. C., 49 Markham Road.

10324 J 11

EXPERIENCED Mandarin
teacher is open to give lessons in the
evening. Moderate terms. Apply
to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.

10320 J 9

YOUNG LADY desires to give
lessons in Russian. Terms moder-
ate. Apply to Box 492, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10266 J 7

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSES TO LET, 41 Rue
Massenet, 6 rooms and attics, tiled
bathrooms, pantry and kitchen,
porcelain bathtubs, lavatories and
flush closets, garden, tennis, etc.
46, Rue Massenet, near French
Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled
bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories
and flush closets, tiled kitchen and
pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden,
tennis, etc. 97, Rue du Roi Albert
5 rooms, bungalow, garden, tennis,
etc. 101, Rue du Roi Albert, 5
rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths,
garden and tennis. China Realty
Co., Ltd.

10275 T. F.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED; a bright young
Eurasian lady for retail store.
State experience and references.
Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10345 J 9

WANTED: Lady physician for
hospital during present physician's
furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins
Chinkingang.

10276 T. F.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-8, Peking
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

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WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9408

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms,
with bathroom attached, and one
nice small room, all facing South.
All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

TO LET, with very good board
and attendance, double and single,
cool, airy, well-furnished bed-
rooms. Lift and phone. Apply
at 103 Szechuen Road, 3rd floor.

10338 J 12

TO LET, comfortable furnished
bedroom, with verandah and bath-
room attached; also furnished attic
with bathroom. Apply 57 Range
Road.

10323 J 9

TO LET, one large well-furnished
room, also one small room. Please
apply 19 North Szechuen Road.

10327 J 12

TO LET, well-furnished front
room, with small room attached,
also bathroom and balcony. Suit-
able married couples or bachelors;
also attic room at moderate terms.

10322 J 8

TO LET, Western district, well-
furnished room, with bathroom
attached, suitable for bachelor.
Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10323 J 7

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, from first August,
furnished house or flat; must have
two or three bedrooms. Offers to
Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.

10341 J 16

FURNISHED housekeeping
apartment wanted by married
couple from 1st August or Septem-
ber. Apply, with rate, to Box 18,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10339 J 8

WANTED a room or a flat,
furnished or unfurnished. Apply
to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

10350 J 7

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Molybdenite, con-
centrated and unconcentrated. For
particulars apply to Box 13, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10328 J 14

FOR SALE: Pointer pups, five
weeks old, of good breed, \$25 each,
or nearest offer. Apply to Box 16,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10332 J 8

WANTED, immediately, a drum
in best condition. State size and
quality, etc. Apply to Box 7, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10218 J 7

FOR SALE: One or two genuine
Coventry-made Premier motor-
cycles, 3 1/2 h.p., single or 3-speed
gear; highly suitable for side-car
work. Also a couple of second-
hand machines. All at bargain
prices. Apply to Box 324, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10278 T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED by Britisher, aged 24,
position as general office assistant.
Many years' experience in wharf
business, and is well up in accounts.
Speaks the Mandarin and Shang-
hai dialects fluently. A-1 refer-
ences. Please apply to Box 21,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10343 J 9

EXPERIENCED young man
(neutral) seeks position in Shang-
hai. Speaks Chinese fluently,
travelled throughout China, ex-
ecutive experience, excellent refer-
ences. Apply to Box 20, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10342 J 18

PROFESSIONAL accountant
(keeping books in the usual and
American style), English, Russian,
German correspondent, applies for
service, after 4 p.m. Theoretical
knowledge of French. Apply to
Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.

10336 J 13

SOAP EXPERT, shortly dis-
engaged, makes all soaps and special
lines. Can erect and work large or
small factory. Competent, en-
ergetic; best credentials. Apply
Soaps. Box 424, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10117

WANTED, position as godown-
keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by
a Chinese gentleman; many years
experience with the biggest dock in
Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply
to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION WANTED. A
Portuguese (British subject), with
thorough knowledge of export,
import and general office work, also
well versed in China products, is
open for engagement. Can produce
good references and recommenda-
tions. Apply Box 4, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10309 J 7

POSITION WANTED, by
thoroughly competent and efficient
American bookkeeper and account-
ant. Sober, steady and reliable. No
objection to outposts. Apply Box
6, THE CHINA PRESS.

10314 J 14

A CHINESE, having experience
of export business, is open for im-
mediate engagement. Good refer-
ence, if required. Apply to Box 3,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10292 J 5

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

10277 J 31

TWIN cylinder "Indian" motor-
cycle, in perfect running order.
For particulars and price apply to
Eastern Garage, corner of Yuen-
mingyuen and Soochow Roads.

10344 J 9

HORSE: Wanted to buy, a good
carriage horse, must be young and
certified by vet. Apply to Box 15,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10321 J 8

FOR SALE, furniture and fittings,
five-roomed house, lease can be
taken over. Near tram, 10 minutes
to Bund. Apply to Box 11, THE
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